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AUSTRALIA RANKS SIXTH AS EXPORTER OF WHEAT.

Production Has Influence on Wheat Prices in the United States at Beginning of the New Crop Movement.

Australia's importance in the wheat trade of the world depends upon its exports rather than the size of its crop, for the country ranks eleventh as a wheat producer, but based on its prewar average ranks sixth as an exporter, according to data compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Yet Australia is still under the influence of its wartime production, for the crop harvested in January of this year has been officially estimated at 150,000,000 bus., which is twice the average for the 10-year period of 1905-14. If the present average of production is maintained, which apparently depends upon a satisfactory market for the surplus, Australia's position as a producer will be advanced to ninth place or even to seventh, while as an exporter it may tie Canada for fourth place.

Table Shows Ranking of Countries.

On the basis of the 5-year prewar average of production and exports the most important wheat growing and exporting countries ranked as follows:

As producers.	As exporters.
1. United States.	1. Russia.
2. Russia.	2. United States.
3. India.	3. Argentina.
4. France. ¹	4. Canada.
5. Canada.	5. Rumania. ²
6. Italy. ¹	6. Australia.
7. Rumania. ²	
8. Argentina.	
9. Germany. ¹	
10. Spain. ¹	
11. Australia.	

¹ Importer.
² "Greater Rumania," including Bessarabia and Transylvania.

The acreage sown to wheat in Australia before the war, during the war, and since indicates the trend of wheat growing more clearly than the production does, for the latter, of course, depends on weather and other conditions. The 5-year average acreage for the 1909-13 period was 6,800,000 acres, the war average was 10,500,000 acres, and the area sown in 1920 for the harvest of January, 1921, was 9,500,000 acres. Thus the area seeded for the present crop was 90% of the war average.

Back as far as the early 90's Australia's wheat production was 23,000,000 to 38,000,000 bus., and the annual exports were approximately half of the crop. The production passed 20,000,000 bus. for the first time in 1881.

Australia, like India, is at irregular inter-

A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

Live-stock markets during the week under review gave evidence of a firmer undertone than for some time and prices of most classes except matured sheep and spring lambs made advances. The fresh-meat trade witnessed declines on the eastern markets, while Chicago prices were steady to higher (p. 306).

The recent upward trend of grain prices, which reached the high point on May 6 came to a halt at the close of the week (p. 316).

Fruit and vegetable markets were featured by liberal car-lot movement due to the early season. Prices for most lines were higher (p. 314).

Butter markets developed a somewhat more steady tone and the declines of recent weeks were halted. Cheese prices slumped to the lowest levels since 1915. Egg markets were steadier under better storing demand (p. 313).

Light demand and very limited trading continued to characterize the hay markets. Feed markets are still dull, though some feeds sold at slightly higher prices (p. 317).

Seed markets continued inactive. Stocks of red clover continued to be imported (p. 318). Cotton prices continued the advances begun the previous week. Spot sales continued good (p. 319).

vals visited by drouths, which sometimes are severe, and the country then becomes an importer instead of an exporter. The wide fluctuations in production are of world importance, for they have an influence on wheat prices in all countries, particularly in the United States at the beginning of the new crop movement. Crop conditions in Australia are therefore watched closely by the grain trade of the great exporting and importing countries.

Several Short-Crop Years.

The average production for the 10-year period, 1905-14, was 77,000,000 bus. There were only two short-crop seasons in that period, when the production dropped to 46,000,000 and 56,000,000 bus. In the preceding decade, 1895-1904, however, there were five short crops, and the harvest of 1903, which was only 13,000,000 bus., fell far below bread and seed requirements. These short crops cut the average production for the 10 years down to 36,000,000 bus. The most serious crop failure after this period was in 1915, when the production fell to 26,000,000 bus. This followed a crop of 106,000,000 bus. and preceded one of 184,000,000.

The wheat crops of the Commonwealth since 1890 are shown in the following table, harvest completed in January of the years

(Concluded on page 320, column 1.)

THIN COWS GO TO PASTURES INSTEAD OF INTO CANS.

Canner Cows Get New Lease of Life Due to World Surplus of Canned Meats—Low Prices Attract Farmers.

The canner cow as a class got a new lease on life this spring. Instead of going to the shambles as usual, preparatory to furnishing the "makin's" for bully beef, she was sent back to the country to graze on the succulent spring grasses and ruminate over the way in which times have changed since the signing of the armistice.

This reprieve for the canner cow was largely due to an oversupply of canned meat in the world accompanied by an extremely limited demand for that product. Packers have canned very little meat for several months and for that reason have been extremely reluctant and indifferent buyers of canner cow live stock markets.

Record Output in 1919.

When the armistice was signed the War Department had a surplus of some 200,000,000 lbs. of canned meats on hand. This has been disposed of at various times since then, a recent sale of 119,000,000 lbs. being reported. Despite this load hanging over the market, packers continued, up to about a year ago, to can meats in enormous quantities. The year 1919 showed by all odds the greatest output of canned meats of any year during the past 10. It was thought that an enormous European demand for such products would develop as a consequence of the termination of hostilities. In all of these calculations Germany was looked upon as a leading prospective buyer. According to reports, great quantities of meat, both cured and canned, were shipped to the various allied and neutral countries surrounding Germany so that they could be rushed into that country as soon as peace was declared or trade relations resumed. Various occurrences, however, forestalled these plans and the canners were forced to adjust themselves to an overstocked market. The extent to which this business decreased is indicated by the fact that in 1919 nearly 484,000,000 lbs. of canned beef and 143,300,000 lbs. of canned pork were federally inspected, while in 1920 such inspections covered, in round numbers, 176,000,000 lbs. of canned beef and 29,300,000 lbs. of canned pork.

This same tendency is still in evidence with the result that canner cows in fairly good condition have sold from \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs. on the various live stock markets with packers taking some at \$1.50 and as low as \$1 per 100 lbs. These comparatively low

(Concluded on page 312, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

MAY LIVE STOCK MARKETS OPEN WITH FIRMER UNDERTONE.

Upward Trend to Prices on Most All Classes Except Matured Sheep and Spring Lambs.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

The opening week of May found general conditions in the live-stock trade showing marked improvement from the standpoint of the selling side and an undertone of stability was discernible. A strike of yard employees of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company at Chicago was a disconcerting feature, but this labor difficulty was terminated at the end of the fifth day.

Receipts of both cattle and hogs for the week at 10 primary markets showed moderate decreases from the week previous and fell considerably short of the run at the same points during the corresponding week last year. Sheep receipts were practically the same as the preceding week and continued in excess of a year ago. With the exception of matured sheep and spring lambs, declines on which are seasonal, the trend of prices on practically all classes of live stock was upward, although advances scored on fat cattle the first half of the week were partially lost before the close.

Receipts at 10 Markets.

Ten markets received during the week approximately 152,000 cattle, 525,200 hogs, and 222,300 sheep compared with 171,078 cattle, 571,662 hogs, and 221,926 sheep the week previous and 195,887 cattle, 682,376 hogs, and 175,527 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Revival of trade in hides, which have moved into market channels during the past fortnight in much greater volume than for some time past and at advanced average prices, continued demand for fat steers and heavy sheep and lambs for export, exportation of large quantities of lard and pork products, and a revival of southern demand for the latter have been strengthening factors in the live stock trade of late.

Cattle Prices Higher.

Cattle.—Comparatively light receipts at leading markets during the first half of the week, in addition to a comparatively broad demand from the Atlantic seaboard and abroad and liberal buying on the part of local interests, caused prices to turn sharply upward. As the supply of cattle increased, however, a large part of the early advances was lost. At the close beef steers were mostly 25¢ to 50¢ higher than a week earlier, heavy steers scoring the full advance.

The proportion of half-fat yearlings and light cattle increased, due partly to the premium paid for those kinds during April and partly to the season. Buyers preferred good quality, weighty cattle to light cattle lacking in quality. The large number of unfinished yearlings marketed during the last two weeks was difficult to sell and in view of the more stable condition of the market many in the trade believe that these yearlings may prove good property later when they have taken on additional flesh.

At most points under review, light and weighty steers of like quality sold very nearly on equal terms. A load of 750-lb. yearling steers and heifers of choice quality,

on the baby beef order, brought \$9.50 at Chicago. This was the extreme top for the week. This price was duplicated on the same kind of stock at East St. Louis.

Chicago reported several loads of choice medium and heavyweight steers up to \$9.25, with the bulk of all beef steers at \$7.75 to \$8.50 during the period under review. The extreme top at Kansas City was \$9 for yearlings and \$8.85 for weighty steers. Omaha reported heavy bullocks up to \$8.65 with the bulk at \$7.35 to \$8.25.

Kansas City received a considerable number of pulp and corn-fed cattle from Colorado feed lots. Steers sold from \$8.35 down. Reports from the principal feeding districts of northeastern Colorado indicate that the movement of pulp-fed steers is nearing the end for this season.

All grades of cattle advanced in sympathy with beef steers. Butcher she stock continued to sell relatively high compared with beef steers, but the light supplies of she stock arriving at this season served to prevent the declines that buyers insisted to be in order.

Calf Market Higher.

Improvement in demand and advancing prices for calfskins helped the calf market and advances were sharp early in the week although these gains were partly lost toward the close.

Receipts of stocker and feeder cattle were comparatively light at most points and killers outbid prospective country buyers on almost everything carrying a fair flesh covering. Kansas City reported an active demand for light stockers which sold relatively higher than feeders. Kansas pasture owners were reported as buying cattle both in Texas and Kansas City.

A spread of \$6 to \$7.25 took most of the light stocker steers at points under review while few strictly feeder steers sold above \$8. Chicago reported Mineral Point, Wis., interests paying as high as \$8.50 to \$9.25 for choice, fleshy steers for further finish. These animals were good enough to go into the high class meat channels.

Hogs.—Advances ranging from 10¢ to 35¢ on bulk prices for hogs at Kansas City to as much as 60¢ at Omaha, with St. Louis and Chicago showing about a 30¢ gain and St. Paul a less important upturn were scored last week at the markets under review. These advances were made despite a comparatively light eastern shipping demand.

A moderate decrease in receipts, a free movement of lard and pork products into

(Concluded on page 312, column 1.)

FRESH MEATS DECLINE UNEVENLY ON EASTERN MARKETS.

Chicago Market Slightly Higher Under Good Demand—Kosher Meats Gain at New York.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

The demand for fresh meats at Chicago during the week ending May 6, showed some improvement and the tendency of prices was slightly upward. Although total offerings of western dressed meats at the three eastern markets listed above were but slightly changed from the average of the past several weeks, the demand after Monday was slow and the undertone weak throughout, with uneven declines recorded at all markets.

Beef.—Beef offerings for the week were only moderate both at Chicago and the three eastern markets, being slightly in excess of the demand at the latter points. Although handyweight steers and cows were offered more freely at Chicago than for several weeks past, the demand was sufficient to absorb the increased offerings readily.

Heavy Steer Meat Lower.

Heavy steers showed weakness at all markets, due to the limited demand for heavy cuts. Chicago was the strongest point. Under an improved demand choice steers declined 50¢, while gains of 50¢ were made on other grades of steers and cows over the previous week's close. New York and Philadelphia declined 50¢ to \$1 on steers with declines of 50¢ to \$1.50 on cows. Boston was unchanged on steers to 25¢ lower on cows, the undertone being weak at the close. Bulls gained \$1 at New York and were unchanged at Chicago under a light supply and fair demand. There were practically no offerings at the other markets. Sharp advances of \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs. on kosher chucks and plates at New York were the outstanding feature of the week's beef trade at eastern markets. Other markets held steady at unchanged prices compared with the previous week's close.

Veal.—Offerings of veal were fairly liberal at all markets. Although few of choice grade were included, the average quality showed some improvement. Demand was slow at eastern markets, and after Monday the tendency was toward lower price levels. Prices declined \$2 to \$3 at New York, about \$2 at Philadelphia, and remained unchanged at Boston. Under a fair demand Chicago was firm and unchanged throughout the week.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

	[Price per 100 lbs.]											
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	This wk.	Last wk.	1 yr. ago.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.	Wt. Cost.
Chicago.....	247 8.14	234 8.31	211 8.53	232 8.39	239 8.46	252 8.37	249 8.29	242 8.11	216,414.39	247 8.14	234 8.31	211 8.53
E. St. Louis...	190 8.31	197 8.38	198 8.45	194 8.37	204 8.41	199 8.61	195 8.40	191 8.11	208 14.97	190 8.31	197 8.38	198 8.45
Kansas City...	228 7.82	222 7.95	225 7.94	230 7.82	208 8.02	211 8.15	224 7.90	222 7.67	211 13.84	228 7.82	222 7.95	225 7.94
Omaha.....	237 7.30	240 7.51	237 7.73	263 7.60	256 7.81	257 7.88	250 7.64	261 7.46	250 13.92	237 7.30	240 7.51	237 7.73
S. St. Paul...	231 8.05	227 7.80	233 7.81	227 7.68	229 7.80	229 7.80	232 7.74	235 7.46	.....	231 8.05	227 7.80	233 7.81

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.	Re- ceipts.	Ship- ments.	Local slaugh- ter.
Chicago.....	67,859	20,697	47,162	135,405	15,991	119,414	99,535	31,959	67,576
East St. Louis...	14,220	3,945	6,248	70,245	30,988	36,300	8,931	2,503	4,437
Indianapolis...	9,922	5,091	4,798	50,848	26,156	24,756	701	213	437
Kansas City...	31,047	11,365	20,627	62,633	8,776	53,383	39,107	14,150	27,356
Oklahoma City...	4,903	1,369	3,376	11,960	332	11,862	247	.....	137
Omaha.....	25,235	7,658	17,577	58,177	18,445	39,732	33,524	4,426	31,093
St. Joseph...	8,815	2,108	6,472	37,054	3,474	33,302	10,354	1,219	14,842
St. Paul.....	15,600	4,026	11,036	38,428	4,954	32,951	1,954	535	1,836
Sioux City...	10,257	4,144	1,200	32,834	12,430	19,486	2,823	.....	2,925
Wichita...	4,702	2,653	1,081	12,079	11,651	671	617	.....	56

Total.....	195,590	63,077	138,338	569,680	121,545	433,227	205,867	55,682	149,800
Previous week.....	227,392	83,170	142,001	548,822	106,159	440,267	193,291	48,871	140,325

1 Week ending Friday, May 6.

Lamb.—Offerings of lamb were fairly liberal at all markets. Quality consisted largely of heavy-weight yearling type lambs of good and choice grades. Except Boston, where prices declined \$1 during the week, Monday's advances of \$1 to \$2 at other markets were firmly held under a fairly active demand. Except at Philadelphia a limited number of carcasses of spring lambs were offered. The range of prices was \$25 to \$30 per 100 lbs.

Mutton.—Offerings of mutton were extremely light and barely equal to the demand. New York and Philadelphia gained \$1 to \$2. Closing prices at Chicago were steady with the previous week's close. Offerings at Boston were nominal.

Pork.—Offerings of pork at all markets were in excess of the demand. After Monday's firm opening the tendency of prices was downward. Declines of \$1 to \$2 were registered at all markets. Light average loins were more plentiful than for several weeks past and suffered most.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, May 6.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago.....	3,090	106	255
East St. Louis.....	981	482	240
Fort Worth.....	3,512	789	182
Indianapolis.....	333	241	—
Kansas City.....	6,474	975	8,201
Oklahoma City.....	1,149	144	—
Omaha.....	2,339	—	—
St. Joseph.....	579	101	309
St. Paul.....	3,714	2,720	35
Sioux City.....	2,061	377	—
Wichita.....	1,543	—	—
Total.....	25,809	5,935	9,291
Previous week.....	46,685	7,096	11,085
Same week last year.....	49,236	13,266	11,361

State destination:			
Arkansas.....	22	—	—
Colorado.....	58	—	—
Illinois.....	2,470	1,518	—
Indiana.....	709	616	419
Iowa.....	3,624	1,380	1,679
Kansas.....	4,260	554	1,919
Kentucky.....	282	—	—
Louisiana.....	349	—	—
Maryland.....	48	—	—
Michigan.....	548	476	—
Minnesota.....	1,197	553	35
Mississippi.....	58	—	—
Missouri.....	2,856	418	1,237
Nebraska.....	1,790	—	—
New York.....	—	146	—
Ohio.....	1,220	—	390
Oklahoma.....	2,082	144	—
Pennsylvania.....	19	—	—
South Dakota.....	271	—	—
Texas.....	1,460	—	182
Virginia.....	194	130	115
Wisconsin.....	1,692	—	315
Total.....	25,809	5,935	9,291

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	May 6.	Apr. 29.	Apr. 8.
Hams, smoked, 14-lb average.....	\$24.00-26.00	\$24.00-26.00	\$25.00-26.50
Hams, fancy, 14-lb average.....	25.50-28.00	26.50-28.50	27.50-29.00
Picnics, smoked, 14-lb average.....	13.50-15.00	13.00-16.00	15.00-18.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-s average.....	24.00-27.50	23.50-28.00	27.00-29.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-s average.....	37.50-42.00	39.50-42.00	41.50-43.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-lb average.....	14.00-15.25	14.25-16.50	16.00-16.75
Backs, D. S., 14-lb average.....	10.50-11.00	11.00-13.00	13.00-13.25
Pure lard, tierces, compound lard, tierces.....	11.00-12.75	11.75-13.00	13.50-14.25
9.00-9.75.....	8.50-9.50	9.50-10.00	—

Stocks of hides in the United States increased 41,221, or 5%, during the month of February.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAY 10.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top.....	\$9.00	\$8.90	\$8.30	\$8.35	\$8.50
Bulk of sales.....	8.40-8.85	8.75-8.85	7.85-8.25	7.75-8.25	7.75-8.25
Heavy (250 lbs. up) medium-choice.....	8.35-8.65	8.25-8.75	7.50-8.10	7.65-8.20	7.50-8.00
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice.....	8.60-8.85	8.60-8.85	7.60-8.30	8.10-8.35	7.85-8.25
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice.....	8.60-9.00	8.70-8.90	8.00-8.30	8.10-8.35	8.15-8.50
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice.....	8.25-8.90	8.50-8.85	7.75-8.25	—	—
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth.....	7.40-8.15	6.75-7.25	6.50-7.00	7.25-7.50	7.25-7.40
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough.....	7.15-7.40	6.50-6.75	5.75-6.50	6.50-7.25	7.00-7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice.....	7.75-8.85	8.25-8.75	—	—	—
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down).....	—	7.25-8.50	7.25-8.75	7.50-8.00	8.00-9.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime.....	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.25	8.50-9.10	8.50-9.00	—
Good.....	8.25-8.75	8.50-8.75	7.90-8.50	7.90-8.50	7.75-8.25
Medium.....	7.60-8.25	7.75-8.50	7.65-7.90	7.25-7.90	7.25-7.75
Common.....	7.00-7.60	7.25-7.75	7.00-7.65	6.90-7.25	6.75-7.25
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime.....	8.75-9.50	8.75-9.50	8.40-9.15	8.50-9.00	—
Good.....	8.25-8.75	8.50-8.75	7.90-8.40	8.00-8.50	8.00-8.50
Medium.....	7.50-8.25	7.85-8.50	7.60-7.90	7.35-8.00	7.25-8.00
Common.....	6.75-7.50	6.75-7.85	6.75-7.50	6.50-7.35	6.50-7.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice.....	5.50-8.75	6.50-9.25	5.25-8.00	5.50-8.00	5.50-8.25
Cows, common-choice.....	5.00-7.50	5.25-7.25	4.75-6.60	4.90-7.25	4.50-7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef.....	5.25-7.25	4.75-6.75	4.75-6.50	4.50-7.00	4.00-6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers.....	2.50-5.00	1.75-5.50	1.75-4.75	2.25-4.90	1.50-4.50
Canner steers.....	3.00-4.50	3.50-4.25	2.75-4.75	3.00-4.50	2.50-4.25
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice.....	7.75-9.50	7.00-9.25	6.75-9.00	6.50-9.50	5.00-7.25
Heavy weight, common-choice.....	4.00-8.25	5.00-9.25	4.25-8.25	5.00-9.50	3.50-7.75
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice.....	7.00-8.25	6.25-7.75	7.10-8.10	6.75-7.85	6.50-8.00
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice.....	6.75-8.10	6.25-7.75	6.85-8.10	6.35-7.75	6.00-7.75
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice.....	5.50-7.85	4.50-7.50	5.00-7.85	5.25-7.50	5.70-7.50
Cows and heifers, common-choice.....	3.75-6.25	3.50-6.25	3.50-6.50	3.50-6.25	3.50-6.00
Calves:					
Good and choice.....	—	—	6.50-8.00	6.75-8.50	—
Common and medium.....	—	—	4.00-6.50	5.00-6.75	—
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice.....	10.25-11.85	9.00-10.50	9.75-11.25	10.00-11.25	9.00-11.00
85 lbs. up, medium-choice.....	9.75-11.50	8.50-10.25	9.00-11.00	9.25-11.00	8.00-10.50
Culls and common.....	7.75-10.00	6.50-8.75	7.25-9.40	8.00-9.50	5.00-8.00
Feeder lambs.....	7.00-8.50	—	7.25-8.50	7.00-8.50	—
Spring lambs.....	10.00-12.75	9.00-12.00	9.50-12.00	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.00
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime.....	8.25-9.50	6.50-8.25	7.00-9.00	7.50-8.75	7.00-8.75
Wethers, medium-prime.....	6.50-8.00	—	6.00-7.25	6.50-7.75	6.25-7.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice.....	6.00-7.50	5.00-6.50	5.50-6.75	5.75-7.25	4.50-6.75
Culls and common.....	2.50-5.50	2.25-4.50	2.50-5.25	2.25-6.25	1.00-4.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAY 10.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	May 10.	May 3.	Apr. 12.	May 10.	May 3.	Apr. 12.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice.....	\$17.00-18.00	\$17.00-18.00	\$17.50-18.50		\$17.50-18.00	
Good.....	15.50-16.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	\$16.00-17.00	16.50-17.50	\$16.50-17.50
Medium.....	14.50-15.50	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-16.50	15.50-16.00
Common.....	13.50-14.50	13.00-14.00	12.00-13.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00
Cows—						
Good.....	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-15.00	13.50-14.50
Medium.....	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	13.00-13.50	12.00-13.00	13.50-14.00	13.00-13.50
Common.....	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00			
Bulls—						
Medium.....				12.00-12.50		9.00-10.00
Common.....	10.50-11.00	10.50-11.00	8.75-9.25	11.50-12.00	10.50-11.00	8.50-9.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring.....	26.00-28.00		21.00-22.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	
Choice.....	22.00-24.00	22.00-24.00	21.00-22.00	26.00-28.00	22.00-24.00	23.00-24.00
Good.....	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00
Medium.....	17.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-17.00	23.00-24.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00
Common.....	14.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-15.00			
Mutton—						
Good.....	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00
Medium.....	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	12.00-14.00
Common.....	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00			10.00-12.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice.....	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00			
Good.....	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	16.00-18.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Medium.....	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-16.00
Common.....	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	11.00-13.00	14.00-15.00	10.00-12.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average.....	20.00-22.00	24.00-25.00	27.00-28.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	28.00-30.00
10-12 lbs. average.....	18.00-20.00	22.00-23.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-23.00	22.00-23.00	26.00-27.00
12-14 lbs. average.....	17.00-19.00	20.00-21.50	22.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	25.00-25.00
14-16 lbs. average.....	15.00-16.00	19.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	22.00-23.00
16 lbs. and over.....	13.00-14.00	14.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-21.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned.....	12.50-13.00	13.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	14.50-15.00	15.00-17.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average.....	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00			
6-8 lbs. average.....	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	12.00-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.50-13.00	14.00-15.00
Butts—						
Boneless.....				21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00
Boston style.....	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00

Summary of Stock Yards Report for April.

Movements of cattle and sheep during April continued the same trends as during March, according to reports received from 68 central markets by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

Receipts, local slaughter, and stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves showed moderate decreases as compared with similar movements a year ago. Decreases in receipts and local slaughter were somewhat less than during March, but stocker and feeder shipments decreased nearly 3% com-

pared with those of the corresponding month last year, whereas the March decrease amounted to only 1%.

Receipts of sheep and lambs continued heavy and amounted to 216,000 head more than during the corresponding month in 1920. While liquidation was still apparent,

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR APRIL.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.										Calves.										Horses.				
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.				Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.						Receipts.				
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920			1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920					1921	1920			
Albany, N. Y.	3,697	4,719	201	276	70	60	3,496	4,443	3,411	4,016	97	140	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	36	1,118	(1)	(1)	
Amarillo, Tex.	24,173	17,403	29	157	22,632	14,945	24,144	17,246	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	36	3,169	(1)	(1)	
Atlanta, Ga.	5,318	1,700	2,028	1,533	341	118	829	619	1,664	2,224	164	224	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	27	69	(1)	(1)	
Baltimore, Md.	26,901	21,128	12,810	14,139	50	122	14,091	6,989	9,085	7,228	3,262	4,826	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	440	449	(1)	(1)	
Billings, Mont.	(2)	664	(2)	30	(2)	208	(2)	208	(2)	73	126	73	(2)	73	(2)	73	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	9	(2)	9	
Birmingham, Ala.	1,224	1,408	1,190	1,339	(1)	(1)	32	69	73	126	73	126	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Boston, Mass.	4,495	9,453	(6)	450	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,707	6,357	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Buffalo, N. Y.	57,800	53,790	16,450	17,819	328	774	41,350	35,971	32,072	29,497	9,431	9,925	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,632	2,180	(1)	(1)	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,299	1,009	630	813	669	256	669	256	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	210	375					210	375	(1)	(1)											45	22			
Chicago, Ill.	299,308	242,728	197,760	191,402	22,590	12,235	101,548	51,326	77,427	63,193	75,705	62,938									4,141	2,855			
Cincinnati, Ohio	37,913	35,916	27,861	23,102	2,105	1,544	10,052	12,814	17,316	16,819	10,834	8,645									666	1,620			
Cleveland, Ohio	23,045	27,036	21,292	23,556	568	59	1,753	3,180	14,188	16,373	13,796	14,930									580	620			
Columbia, S. C.	511	287	511	287					313													38			
Columbus, Ohio.	273	114	204	114			69		232	66	202	66													
Dallas, Tex.	565	565	565	565					129	128	129	128													
Dayton, Ohio.	2,763	2,627	2,452	2,158			311	469	975	896	755	726													
Denver, Colo.	20,750	30,172	9,332	11,258	5,036	13,475	12,080	17,274	1,710	2,303	1,178	1,565									468	1,123			
Detroit, Mich.	18,929	17,828	16,270	14,885	633	179	2,659	2,943	8,889	7,444	7,720	6,460									11	7			
Dublin, Ga.	560	832					462	794	(1)	(1)															
East St. Louis, Ill.	59,458	54,919	27,313	28,538	9,129	6,892	32,145	26,381	13,718	12,391	6,879	7,014									581	(1)	568	(1)	
El Paso, Tex.	17,098	6,800	1,929	2,135	12,133	3,091	14,439	3,091	(1)	(1)												93	71		
Emeryville, Calif.	2,467	3,216	2,467	3,216					151	541	151	541													
Evansville, Ind.	2,065	3,455	1,577	2,654	15	47	488	801	890	1,619	528	1,060									2		207		
Fort Worth, Tex.	54,299	87,900	21,480	35,556	23,359	34,365	29,226	52,519	11,082	9,893	8,050	6,863									1,581	1,722		287	1,309
Fostoria, Ohio.	957	1,214	120	251	250	50	1,082	838	757	747	75	176													
Indianapolis, Ind.	41,324	46,362	20,434	21,588	1,736	2,945	20,890	24,774	17,305	16,983	4,605	4,391													
Jacksonville, Fla.	437	202	401	31			36	168	(1)	(1)															
Jersey City, N. J.	77,259	81,230	77,259	81,135					91	44,914	44,137	44,147													
Kansas City, Mo.	140,698	97,722	85,114	68,387	42,407	29,960	61,269	36,624	13,843	12,187	11,969	12,877									1,197	793		2,247	2,062
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,263	1,742	702	990	304	366	812	153	(1)	(1)												93	(1)	144	237
La Fayette, Ind.	1,755	1,829	698	779	105	68	1,057	1,050	1,056	1,104	319	434									16	23			
Lancaster, Pa.	6,707	30,642	374	976			6,333	29,666	893	10,906	118	700													
Logansport, Ind.	131	142	32	10	13	4	99	132	31	15	10	1													
Louisville, Ky.	17,025	14,117	6,051	7,942	3,502	1,504	10,974	6,175	6,709	7,410	1,604	4,256													
Marion, Ohio.	448	2,138	53	178	2	4	396	1,961	396	1,398	45	110													
Memphis, Tenn.	404	481	248		177	340	214	461	110	(1)	152														
Milwaukee, Wis.	47,873	59,031	46,356	54,305	867	1,577	1,517	4,726	43,910	53,315	43,496	49,860									403	1,109		153	70
Montgomery, Ala.	6,690	6,228	296	232	1,287	1,486	6,718	5,865	970	703	6	9									119	6		369	605
Moultrie, Ga.	1,156		116				1,040																		
Nashville, Tenn.	6,447	6,422	3,953	3,958	1,146	1,549	2,494	2,464	2,157	2,206	1,514	1,727									80		50	204	
Nebraska City, Neb.	88	52					88	52	(1)	(1)															
New Brighton, Minn.		1																							
New Orleans, La.	13,673	14,448	12,179	12,227	1,049	508	1,873	1,589	6,020	6,053	6,033	4,435													
New York, N. Y.	36,482	37,288	35,232	37,212			250	76	31,018	32,620	31,018	32,620													
Ogden, Utah.	6,000	2,712	619	1,104	1,935	1,346	5,351	1,638	234	51	22	16													
Oklahoma, Okla.	19,285	32,044	10,703	19,591	7,448	9,635	9,430	10,725	1,862	2,958	1,434	2,990									179	556		23	349
Omaha, Neb.	107,426	136,339	69,616	76,449	15,417	25,713	37,840	39,899	4,114	5,174	1,343	2,102													
Pasco, Wash.	53	1,060					53	1,060																	
Peoria, Ill.	3,472	2,179	1,949	930	24		1,233	1,249	1,151	873	717	618									4				
Philadelphia, Pa.	20,348	20,171	20,137	19,525			1,521	646	9,973	9,421	9,930	9,247													
Pittsburgh, Pa.	51,977	43,657	15,241	15,747			35,256	26,665	22,603	16,835	9,303	9,152													
Portland, Ore.	8,121	10,136	3,495	5,376	278	1,394	4,897	4,686	670	(1)	868	334													
Pueblo, Colo.	2,974	4,090			252	57	3,210	2,427	(1)	(1)															
Richmond, Va.	2,202	2,396	1,334	1,734	75	32	868	652	474	632	395	398													
St. Joseph, Mo.	36,764	50,966	25,971	29,478	4,234	7,457	11,800	22,153	3,587	4,802	4,369	4,369									141	112		673	2,869
St. Paul, Minn.	64,373	93,186	41,190	60,844	15,523	27,171	24,719	35,584	29,867	43,881	29,031	40,806									368	2,176		427	430
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3,111	2,738	2,228	1,279	208	562	2,262	1,459	48	237	151	23													
San Antonio, Tex.	11,641	15,579	2,881	2,380	3,896	6,120	8,700	13,199	3,532	2,342	1,248	1,130									184	424		251	1,055
Seattle, Wash.	4,688	4,623	4,688	4,455			168	130	298	130	298	130													
Sioux City, Iowa.	44,573	59,802	24,420	28,641	13,149	15,354	25,759	34,355	2,614	3,320	3,246	3,235									99	95		552	1,707
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	767	1,519	316	278	61	4	515	1,232	32	30	2	5													
Spokane, Wash.	2,735	5,310	1,184	2,759	201	1,408	1,447	2,372	226	292	50	178									18	140		42	225
Tacoma, Wash.	1,862	1,194	1,735	1,397					3	34	3	4													
Toledo, Ohio.	2,233	5,538	1,398	1,706			117	935	3,835	1,312	2,210	754													
Washington, D. C.	2,815	2,521	2,75																						

the increase in receipts during April over the corresponding month last year was less than one-half that of March. While the increase in receipts amounted to more than 216,000 head, local slaughter increased approximately 280,000 head, which accounted for a decrease of approximately 162,000 head, or 60% in stocker and feeder shipments. It is

of interest to note in this connection that more than half of this decrease in the number of sheep and lambs going back to the country occurred at a single western market.

Since the beginning of the current year receipts of hogs have shown alternately monthly increases and decreases. During April receipts increased approximately

209,000 over April, 1920, and thereby cut down the net decrease from Jan. 1 to date to about 304,000 hogs. Shipments of stock hogs back to the country fell 19,000 short of those of a year ago, bringing the total decrease for the first four months of the current year to 125,000 hogs as compared with the corresponding period last year.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR APRIL—Continued.

[68 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.																Sheep.															
	Receipts.				Local slaughter.				Stocker and feeder shipments.				Total shipments.				Receipts.				Local slaughter.				Stocker and feeder shipments.				Total shipments.			
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920				
Albany, N. Y.	144	147	93	126					51	21			29															13				
Amarillo, Tex.	509	277							509	277			374	57,376														57,376				
Atlanta, Ga.	9,374	5,329	5,718	3,357	2,584				3,661	1,972																						
Augusta, Ga.	670	862		309	613	36			361	249			8	27																		
Baltimore, Md.	105,852	92,963	85,211	57,232					20,641	35,731	18,365	10,038	12,041	5,373	100											6,324	4,665					
Billings, Mont.	(1)				(1)				(1)				1,172	2														880				
Birmingham, Ala.	1,789	2,034	1,789	2,034									4	(1)	9																	
Boston, Mass.	1,110	2,097	(2)	(2)	(2)				(2)	(2)			446	4	(2)		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)				
Buffalo, N. Y.	126,687	98,783	55,906	42,456		152			70,781	56,307	126,044	63,391	17,720	13,801	12	677	108,324	49,500														
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,016	1,564	1,016	1,564									45	16																		
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,440	450							1,440	450	4,500	900																900				
Cincinnati, Ohio	572,639	369,231	464,611	288,790	114				108,078	80,441	365,256	177,591	249,854	140,840	5,510	8,331	115,402	36,751														
Cleveland, Ohio	111,468	113,765	65,014	63,802	746	234			45,854	49,963	5,455	2,843	4,134	2,472	137		1,321	371														
Columbus, Ohio	74,693	63,740	49,797	45,769					24,896	17,971	26,982	32,683	18,495	16,347			8,487	16,336														
Columbia, S. C.	186	159	186	159																												
Columbus, Ohio.	5,303	2,388	1,449	1,397					3,854	991	29	118	14	13			15	105														
Dallas, Tex.	3,780	3,872	3,780	3,872									95	45	95	45																
Dayton, Ohio	26,916	9,840	6,865	8,034					4,190	1,806	144	107	89	107																		
Denver, Colo.	29,918	32,774	25,192	30,685	1,007	2,908			1,381	3,252	110,753	196,830	14,724	27,573	12,338	88,895	97,042	155,793														
Detroit, Mich.	35,272	33,004	24,742	23,386	775				10,530	7,668	16,654	12,603	10,902	7,212	203	118	5,752	3,391														
Dublin, Ga.	483	395		39					482	400																						
East St. Louis, Ill.	274,800	228,721	94,335	86,079	8,572	6,545			189,145	142,642	28,140	20,388	13,924	14,233	801	730	14,216	6,155														
El Paso, Tex.	2,471	1,292	1,224	1,067	98	179			1,247	179	3,267	10,148	809	349	1,498	8,765	2,458	9,767														
Emeryville, Calif.	1,895	1,870	1,895	1,870							16,952	12,949	16,952	12,949																		
Evansville, Ind.	27,562	24,841	3,487	10,074	558	769			24,075	14,767	48	19	48	19																		
Fort Worth, Tex.	34,384	38,958	22,815	33,054	8,455	3,032			11,653	4,802	44,014	120,066	26,202	68,739	4,151	6,094	26,459	67,688														
Franklin, Ohio	8,890	7,273	560	1,522	130	52			8,330	5,751	1,151	1,511	25				1,126	1,511														
Indianapolis, Ind.	208,133	136,975	102,332	73,992	1,845	2,384			105,801	62,983	2,074	2,198	1,363	1,050	83	238	711	1,148														
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,722	11,241	1,722	7,976						3,265			2																			
Jersey City, N. J.	40,669	64,238	40,669	64,238							133,617	68,989	133,617	68,989																		
Kansas City, Mo.	186,504	156,911	163,234	120,812	8,805	16,527			28,429	35,983	152,026	118,508	122,363	72,800	15,951	13,391	32,378	26,879														
Knoxville, Tenn.	802	4,961	532	301	360	254			360	4,660	19	16	19	16																		
La Fayette, Ind.	15,039	13,683	2,680	4,188	380	1,318			12,370	9,475	145	56	75	39	28	50	70	56														
Lancaster, Pa.	3,096	45,239	535	38					2,551	45,181	639	27,801	345	39			27,762	5,142														
Logansport, Ind.	2,034	751	47	9	43	24			1,987	742	11	1					11	1														
Louisville, Ky.	37,747	36,022	13,466	10,518	1,312	24,281	25,504	4,775	804	1,903	7	647	82				1,872	157														
Marion, Ohio	9,020	8,056	1,434	1,765	189	78			7,575	6,185	1,264	617	7				2,811	486														
Memphis, Tenn.	8,815	5,888	5	327	1,339				327	5,557																						
Milwaukee, Wis.	32,033	35,352	31,889	28,822					144	6,530	995	1,505	995	854			652	48														
Montgomery, Ala.	10,645	15,198	213	420	2,750	4,839			10,714	14,605	445	111	23	26	9	7	422	48														
Moultrie, Ga.	1,074		371			703					2																					
Nashville, Tenn.	57,066	40,743	9,267	6,868	442	2,465			47,799	33,875	3,677	1,130	1,410	660			460	2,267														
Nebraska City, Neb.	26,771	21,624	22,187	20,673					3,971	72							2,214	120														
New Brighton, Minn.	1,187				500				1,187				2,214																			
New Orleans, La.	3,578	6,056	3,120	4,073	127	242			596	739	293	429	203	285	125	95	125	120														
New York, N. Y.	69,266	40,274	69,266	40,274							24,606	16,827	24,606	16,827																		
Ogden, Utah	8,618	6,863	2,569	1,968	102	2,087			5,149	4,895	40,095	23,495	260	30	39,835	23,465	39,835	23,465														
Oklahoma, Okla.	45,647	33,016	41,294	25,933	1,189	2,580			4,390	4,998	512	132	323	70				135														
Omaha, Neb.	241,169	304,466	183,210	201,266	237	2,580			57,995	103,200	206,163	144,473	150,021	114,471	716	17,745	50,142	30,002														
Pasco, Wash.	514	137							514	137	2,500	3,794					3,794															
Peoria, Ill.	24,573	22,340	13,363	10,354	119				11,210	11,986	34	46	34	46				262														
Philadelphia, Pa.	38,291	36,211	36,407	34,444					1,884	1,767	33,611	19,996	33,611	19,764				232														
Pittsburgh, Pa.	160,347	132,771	35,067	29,720					125,538	99,760	99,673	62,186	11,783	9,923			87,680	51,821														
Portland, Ore.	11,301	14,353	8,865	6,030	1,234	2,204			2,881	7,650	22,172	12,200	6,853	4,915	2,327	4,097	15,882	6,873														
Pueblo, Colo.	483	1,687	216						267	1,131	6,420	68,484					6,412	68,262														
Richmond, Va.	2,327	18,848	1,941	18,236	73	43			381	612	787	242	735	242			52															
St. Joseph, Mo.	116,034	168,884	103,834	106,405	528	1,710			13,117	61,899	99,147	74,576	71,433	61,630	1,992	2,320	26,236	11,805														
St. Paul, Minn.	156,569	171,962	126,535	141,674	9,874	14,367			27,476	25,637	7,621	9,036	5,755	4,651	324	1,352	1,201	4,008														
Salt Lake City, Utah	5,515	2,735	3,038	2,453	397	150			2,623	342	21,044	36,048	5,674	1,621	18,597	28,259	19,732	28,427														
San Antonio, Tex.	5,480	2,265	3,521	1,150	227	272			1,959	1,055	4,204	11,652	180	430			4,024	11,422														
Seattle, Wash.	7,195	6,913	6,951	5,871	205	1,042			244	1,042</																						

QUARTERLY WOOL STOCK REPORT FOR DEC. 31, 1920.

Stocks of Wool Held by Dealers and Manufacturers on Dec. 31, 1920, According to Conditions, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease wool.			Scoured wool.			Pulled wool.		
	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
FINE.									
Combing:									
Domestic.....	23,214	3,149	26,363	190	169	359	355	79	434
Foreign.....	8,165	11,296	19,461	208	255	463	4	3	7
Clothing:									
Domestic.....	12,178	2,038	14,216	2,531	1,503	4,034	340	508	848
Foreign.....	259	1,634	1,893	2,412	2,776	5,188	68	144	212
1/2 BLOOD.									
Combing:									
Domestic.....	13,309	3,876	17,185	381	83	464	304	775	1,079
Foreign.....	2,223	4,998	7,121	21	43	64	32	3	35
Clothing:									
Domestic.....	3,510	698	4,148	1,905	1,273	3,178	872	609	1,481
Foreign.....	845	432	1,277	885	713	1,598	98	194	292
3/8 BLOOD.									
Combing:									
Domestic.....	13,896	4,720	18,616	696	120	816	753	457	1,210
Foreign.....	4,725	9,200	13,925	417	110	527	94	46	140
Clothing:									
Domestic.....	3,235	911	4,146	4,448	2,252	6,700	2,503	1,056	3,559
Foreign.....	1,798	320	2,118	3,267	848	4,115	686	246	932
1/4 BLOOD.									
Combing:									
Domestic.....	7,331	3,433	10,764	442	173	615	1,402	307	1,709
Foreign.....	7,260	17,021	24,281	325	297	622	524	139	663
Clothing:									
Domestic.....	3,150	750	3,900	2,408	1,847	4,255	1,114	250	1,364
Foreign.....	1,842	1,308	3,210	4,106	2,202	6,308	357	210	567
LOW OR LINCOLN.									
Combing:									
Domestic.....	1,318	962	2,280	161	67	228	155	8	163
Foreign.....	6,473	8,347	14,820	116	31	147	801	128	929
Clothing:									
Domestic.....	1,386	112	1,498	474	462	936	703	42	745
Foreign.....	410	80	490	459	141	600	445	174	619
CARPET.									
Combing, foreign.....	3,736	8,085	11,821	24	549	573	306	473	779
Filling, foreign.....	6,387	8,998	15,385	672	1,276	1,948	1,880	977	2,857
GRADE NOT STATED.									
Domestic.....	59,574	26,675	86,249	307	46	353	481	0	481
Foreign.....	2,998	823	3,421	959	55	1,011	75	7	142
Total Dec. 31, 1920.	142,101	47,264	189,365	13,943	7,995	21,938	8,932	4,091	13,073
Domestic.....	46,721	72,502	119,223	13,871	9,296	23,167	5,370	2,804	8,174
Foreign.....	188,822	113,766	308,388	27,814	17,291	45,105	14,352	6,895	21,247
Grand total.	188,822	113,766	308,388	27,814	17,291	45,105	14,352	6,895	21,247
Total Dec. 31, 1919:									
Domestic.....	82,186	64,852	147,038	8,930	9,539	18,469	9,195	4,403	13,598
Foreign.....	69,815	83,387	153,205	15,701	10,492	26,193	8,713	5,749	14,462
Grand total.	152,004	148,239	300,243	24,631	20,031	44,662	17,908	10,152	28,060

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Manufacturers on Dec. 31, 1920, by Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Tops.		Noils.		Total.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
New England.....	81,738	83,863	8,995	11,894	3,628	7,626	11,181	7,288	4,487	2,959	110,029	113,639
Mid. Atlantic.....	34,063	32,732	4,894	4,808	2,499	1,852	7,536	5,060	3,916	3,085	52,908	67,537
Pacific Coast States.....	878	1,147	502	376	83	18	0	0	110	98	1,573	1,639
Other States.....	3,087	10,497	2,900	2,953	685	656	134	1,528	1,478	1,174	8,284	16,908
Total.....	119,766	148,239	17,291	20,031	6,895	10,152	18,851	13,876	9,991	7,316	172,794	199,614

Stocks of Wool, Tops, and Noils Held by Dealers on Dec. 31, 1920, According to Cities.

Boston.....	99,364	12,178	19,947	18,194	5,767	10,643	4,918	4,287	1,864	1,325	131,860	126,627	
Chicago.....	37,901	10,107	1,329	590	2,495	1,910	5	10	0	0	42	41,730	12,659
Philadelphia.....	14,291	14,872	3,375	3,043	1,358	2,448	267	232	2,924	2,202	22,415	22,797	
New York.....	7,487	11,717	939	627	33	551	10	0	7	0	8,496	12,895	
Portland, Oreg.....	9,622	2,899	6	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	9,628	2,947	
St. Louis.....	741	8,749	0	360	0	5	0	0	0	0	741	9,114	
San Francisco.....	1,223	837	317	147	779	223	0	0	0	0	2,319	1,207	
Other cities.....	18,193	10,645	1,701	1,670	3,900	2,080	1,416	207	639	325	25,849	14,927	
Total.....	188,822	152,004	27,814	24,631	14,352	17,908	6,616	4,736	5,434	3,894	243,038	203,173	

Stocks held by the United States Government on Dec. 31, 1920.

Class and grade.	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.
Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
FINE.			
Combing, foreign.....	5,000		
Clothing:			
Domestic.....	721,000	84,000	
Foreign.....	34,000	33,000	
1/2 BLOOD.			
Combing, foreign.....	375,000		
Clothing:			
Domestic.....		178,000	
Foreign.....	24,000	49,000	
3/8 BLOOD.			
Combing:			
Domestic.....	19,000		
Foreign.....	2,537,000		
Clothing:			
Domestic.....	146,000	189,000	16,000
Foreign.....	8,662,000	24,000	6,000
1/4 BLOOD.			
Combing:			
Domestic.....			
Foreign.....	13,591,000		1,258,000
Clothing:			
Domestic.....	18,000	136,000	79,000
Foreign.....	8,693,000	8,364,000	523,000
LOW OR LINCOLN.			
Combing:			
Domestic.....	13,000		69,000
Foreign.....	2,669,000		1,312,000
Clothing:			
Domestic.....	52,000	114,000	34,000
Foreign.....	45,000	269,000	657,000
Total:			
Domestic.....	969,000	705,000	198,000
Foreign.....	39,638,000	8,739,000	3,756,000
Grand total Dec. 31, 1920.....	37,607,000	9,444,000	3,954,000
Grand total Dec. 31, 1919.....	75,375,000	15,378,000	6,848,000

Top and Noils Held by Dealers and Manufacturers, According to Grade.

Grade.	Held by dealers.	Held by manufacturers.	Total.
Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
TOPS.			
Fine.....	1,985,000	2,992,000	4,977,000
1/2 blood.....	573,000	3,115,000	3,688,000
1/3 blood.....	1,067,000	4,078,000	5,145,000
1/4 blood.....	1,325,000	5,995,000	7,320,000
Low or Lincoln.....	863,000	1,355,000	2,218,000
Carpet.....	152,000	766,000	918,000
Grade not stated.....	123,000	550,000	673,000
Total, Dec. 31, 1920.....	6,616,000	18,851,000	25,467,000
Total, Dec. 31, 1919.....	4,736,000	13,876,000	18,612,000
NOILS.			
Fine.....	1,939,000	3,856,000	5,795,000
1/2 blood.....	783,000	1,597,000	2,380,000
1/3 blood.....	1,426,000	1,809,000	3,235,000
1/4 blood.....	1,079,000	1,331,000	2,510,000
Low or Lincoln.....	48,000	246,000	294,000
Carpet.....	159,000	501,000	660,000
Grade not stated.....		551,000	551,000
Total, Dec. 31, 1920.....	5,434,000	9,991,000	15,425,000
Total, Dec. 31, 1919.....	3,894,000	7,316,000	11,210,000

Summary of Wool Holdings, Dec. 31, 1920.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Grease.	Scoured.	Pulled.	Tops.	Noils.	Total.
Dealers.....	188,822	27,814	14,352	6,616	5,434	243,038
Manufacturers.....	119,766	17,291	10,152	18,851	9,991	172,794
U. S. Govt.....	37,607	9,444	3,954	0	0	51,005
Br. Govt.....	2,407	0	0	0	0	2,407

New Zealand's output of fresh meat during the year ending Mar. 31, 1920, amounted to 110,485,779 lbs. of beef, 232,733,614 lbs. of mutton, and 105,450,650 lbs. of lamb, according to a report received from the American consul at Auckland.

WOOL CONSUMPTION, DECEMBER TO MARCH.¹

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

(In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.)

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.		Total February. ²		Total January. ²		Total December. ²	
	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1920	1919
FINE.														
Combining:														
Domestic.....	2,197	6,125	19	53	130	67	2,336	6,245	2,746	7,247	2,386	9,239	1,177	9,054
Foreign.....	4,270	6,969	167	135	0	0	4,437	7,104	2,394	6,678	2,066	7,145	1,579	6,291
Clothing:														
Domestic.....	642	692	563	1,045	102	129	1,307	1,866	950	1,803	948	2,313	705	1,831
Foreign.....	403	448	637	1,492	20	13	1,050	1,953	794	1,769	533	2,040	432	1,946
Combining:														
Domestic.....	2,614	4,464	12	76	73	69	2,699	4,609	2,402	4,683	1,406	5,865	607	4,702
Foreign.....	1,033	3,515	17	22	0	30	1,050	3,567	641	2,920	432	2,988	523	3,089
Clothing:														
Domestic.....	257	896	508	590	351	366	1,116	1,832	742	1,610	406	1,808	437	1,572
Foreign.....	42	218	166	361	10	42	218	621	187	599	162	596	68	417
Combining:														
Domestic.....	2,169	4,667	204	186	422	295	2,795	5,148	1,818	4,293	1,043	5,029	767	3,714
Foreign.....	1,528	3,470	33	356	0	14	1,561	3,849	978	2,754	717	2,839	698	3,102
Clothing:														
Domestic.....	127	349	1,101	1,576	326	234	1,554	2,088	915	1,923	707	1,870	651	1,724
Foreign.....	72	92	272	570	1	29	345	682	214	887	120	962	117	780
Combining:														
Domestic.....	2,338	3,446	162	232	476	289	2,976	3,977	3,010	3,656	1,974	3,886	1,558	3,288
Foreign.....	4,532	4,397	112	315	1	28	4,645	4,740	3,337	4,485	2,950	5,075	2,317	4,944
Clothing:														
Domestic.....	135	200	722	616	192	131	1,049	947	842	1,134	643	1,146	607	1,041
Foreign.....	328	463	279	486	35	11	642	960	599	655	515	997	543	657
LOW OR LINCOLN														
Combining:														
Domestic.....	54	210	24	25	15	1	93	236	251	134	307	159	79	196
Foreign.....	352	1,223	29	62	16	21	397	1,306	517	1,181	522	1,381	555	1,153
Clothing:														
Domestic.....	12	10	100	40	2	2	114	52	115	69	82	103	63	69
Foreign.....	6	0	43	120	6	2	55	122	76	239	259	213	110	350
CARPET.														
Combining, foreign.	1,158	2,722	11	104	190	45	1,359	2,871	1,006	3,033	865	3,597	1,167	3,081
Filling, foreign.	1,174	2,814	196	490	127	134	1,497	3,438	1,501	3,283	1,469	3,588	2,107	3,228
GRADE NOT STATED.														
Domestic.....	4,649	2	63	12	0	28	4,712	42	3,206	183	3,194	191	2,204	147
Foreign.....	2,725	89	85	14	0	0	2,811	103	2,238	1	2,594	0	1,792	29
Total:														
Domestic.....	15,194	21,051	3,478	4,380	2,079	1,611	20,751	27,042	16,997	26,735	13,066	31,663	8,855	27,298
Foreign.....	17,624	26,420	2,047	4,527	406	360	20,077	31,307	14,452	28,514	13,234	31,101	12,009	28,267
Grand total.....	32,818	47,471	5,525	8,907	2,485	1,971	40,828	58,349	31,449	55,249	26,300	62,764	20,864	55,565
Grand total, Feb.	25,750	45,582	4,283	7,901	1,766									
Grand total, Jan.	22,068	52,026	3,145	8,976	1,087	2,062								
Grand total, Dec.	16,710	46,167	3,185	7,680	969	1,718								

¹ Estimate. Based on reports received.² The details of consumption reported for February, January, and December may be had in mimeograph form from the Bureau of Markets on request.³ 1920 and 1919 figures.

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Sections.

(In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.)

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.		Total February.		Total January.		Total December.	
	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1921	Mar. 1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1920	1919
New England.....	21,728	29,147	3,192	5,713	946	1,238	25,866	36,098	19,022	33,496	15,190	40,785	10,925	34,437
Middle Atlantic.....	9,522	16,014	1,210	1,928	1,112	507	11,844	14,449	10,287	17,684	8,942	18,635	7,767	17,899
Pacific Coast States.....	9	132	136	209	49	35	284	436	204	353	147	385	159	363
Other States.....	1,469	2,178	987	997	378	191	2,334	3,366	1,936	3,749	2,021	3,259	2,012	2,896
Grand total.....	32,818	47,471	5,525	8,907	2,485	1,971	40,828	58,349	31,449	55,249	26,300	62,764	20,864	55,565

Record Cotton Crop for Imperial Valley.

Lower California, Mexico, produced a record-breaking cotton crop last season. To Apr. 15, 1921, 85,000 bales had been picked, and it is estimated by the American consul at Mexicali that 2,000 additional bales will be harvested of the 1920 crop grown in the Imperial Valley. Lower California exported during the eight months ending Mar. 31, 84,765 bales of cotton, valued at \$6,907,259.

The winter was very mild in the Imperial Valley, and practically all the cotton grown this season on the Mexican side will be "rattoon" or volunteer cotton.

The State of California produced 74,686 bales of cotton last year, which gives a total production of 161,686 bales for California and Lower California, most of which was grown in the Imperial Valley. Cotton grown on the Mexican side is largely under the control of Americans.

February Exports of Wool from Uruguay.

Exports of wool from Montevideo, Uruguay, during the month of February totaled 20,268 bales weighing 20,699,001 lbs., compared with 15,045 bales weighing 15,404,497 lbs. in January. The United States took 16,029 bales of the February exports, 12,815 bales being entered at Boston. Hamburg was the destination of 1,602 bales and the remainder of the exports was divided between Antwerp, Dunkirk, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Genoa, Bremen, Barcelona, Göteborg, and Buenos Aires.

Sales of sheep and lamb skins during February were more than three times those of January and 565,630 greater than those during December, 1920.

FOREIGN WOOL AFLOAT TO THE UNITED STATES ON DEC. 31, 1920.

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
FINE.						
Combining:						
Dealers.....	2,968,000	114,000				
Manufacturers.....	6,753,000	86,000				
Clothing:						
Dealers.....	3,000	101,000				
Manufacturers.....	7,000	14,000				
Combining:						
Dealers.....	217,000					
Manufacturers.....	323,000	10,000				
Clothing:						
Dealers.....	1,000	81,000				
Manufacturers.....	1,000	33,000				
Combining:						
Dealers.....	163,000	125,000			1,000	
Manufacturers.....	523,000	16,000				
Clothing:						
Dealers.....		14,000				
Manufacturers.....		24,000				
Combining:						
Dealers.....	1,599,000	16,000				
Manufacturers.....	1,103,000	5,000				
Clothing:						
Dealers.....	250,000	98,000				
Manufacturers.....	250,000	91,000			4,000	
LOW OR LINCOLN.						
Combining:						
Dealers.....	464,000	59,000				
Manufacturers.....	3,824,000					
Clothing dealers.....	75,000	28,000				
Combining:						
Dealers.....	563,000					
Manufacturers.....	1,023,000	212,000				
Filling, dealers.....	1,393,000					
GRADE NOT STATED.						
Dealers.....	568,000					
Manufacturers.....	63,000					
Total, Dec. 31, 1920.....	21,583,000	915,000			217,000	
Total, Dec. 31, 1919.....	47,261,000	5,805,000			365,000	

Large Holdings of Frozen Fish.

The monthly fish cold-storage report shows 7,694,000 lbs. more fish in cold storage on Apr. 15 than on the same date last year and 4,874,000 lbs. more than the 4-year average for Apr. 15. There was a net decrease in stocks during the month of only 5,078,000 lbs. compared with the average reduction of 7,000,000 lbs. The average reduction in stocks between Nov. 15 and Apr. 15 has been 48,866,000 lbs. while the decrease since Nov. 15, 1920, has been only 39,223,000 lbs.

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH APR. 15.

(Thousands, i. e., 000, omitted.)

Varieties.	Apr. 15, 1921.	Apr. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1920.	Mar. 15, 1920.	Frozen since Mar. 15, 1921.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	162	91	212	134	6
Butterfish	233	207	355	254	0
Cod	3,331	1,146	3,945	1,901	69
Cod, hake, pollock	226	1,487	2,815	1,802	72
Croakers	236	31	281	11	0
Halibut	1,952	3,105	2,526	3,978	344
Herring	2,636	2,012	3,775	3,712	89
Lake trout	394	91	1,114	321	4
Mackerel	838	728	1,198	1,207	94
Rock fishes	37	185	73	235	15
Sablefish	249	302	290	513	52
Salmon, fall	821	822	1,130	1,196	36
Salmon, silver	201	455	451	652	2
Salmon, other	867	722	1,216	1,098	22
Sea bass	35	49	50	48	1
Shad	52	147	90	139	12
Shad roe	23	19	22	6	15
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	304	215	672	396	13
Squid	741	96	1,017	183	0
Weakfish	270	57	336	96	4
Whitefish	1,336	822	1,084	1,490	136
Whiting	2,606	2,280	2,854	3,488	3
Miscellaneous	8,206	5,539	7,918	7,089	1,424
Total	28,326	20,632	33,404	29,958	2,413
CURED FISH.					
Herring	10,776	15,042	10,776	14,913	.....
Mild cured salmon	1,980	5,629	7,763	6,433	.....

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 306.)

export channels, and an improved demand from southern territory were bullish influences. This last-named outlet has been seriously curtailed for some time because of the low price of cotton and money stringency in that section.

The various classes and grades of hogs shared almost equally in the week's advance at Chicago and the price range between heavy butcher hogs of ordinary grade and the best lightweights remained comparatively narrow, a spread of 50¢ or less embracing the bulk of daily transactions.

Chicago Top \$8.85.

Of the 5 western markets under review, Chicago showed the highest top, \$8.85, while the closing top was only 5¢ under that figure. Bulk prices at the week end were as follows: Chicago \$8.30 to \$8.75, Kansas City \$8 to \$8.25, Omaha \$7.60 to \$8.25, East St. Louis \$8.60 to \$8.70, St. Paul \$7.70 to \$8.

Average weights for the week increased 1 lb. at Chicago and 2 lbs. at East St. Louis, decreased 1 lb. at Omaha and St. Paul and 5 lbs. at Kansas City.

Some grassy hogs, chiefly from southeastern territory, are arriving at East St. Louis and offerings are running more to mixed weights elsewhere. Quality continues generally good at all points under review, with the proportion of pigs and underweights small.

Sheep.—The lag end of the season for fed lambs is providing a better market than has been experienced for some weeks past. The advance in prices has been gradual, but best woolled lambs sold at the week end around \$1.75 per 100 lbs. above the low spot early in April, and \$2.65 above the extreme low point reached about the middle of February, when the extreme top at Chicago was \$8.75.

Desirable grades of fed lambs advanced fully 25¢ during the week at most of the markets under review, with some lambs at Chicago showing as much as 40¢ gain. Offerings of fed woolled lambs, as well as a considerable quota of the shorn lambs, came largely from Colorado. Although feed lots there are now practically depleted, an early movement of new crop lambs will probably prevent any material supply gap.

California spring lambs are now moving to Omaha and Chicago in fair numbers, and the vanguard of the Tennessee and Kentucky lambs are beginning to arrive at market centers. Few natives from other sections

are available at this time. Spring lambs sold irregularly but sharply lower during the week, the decline being seasonal and carrying best natives at Chicago down to \$12 by the week-end, with seconds ranging downward from \$9.

Texas Sheep at Kansas City.

But for Texas, very few matured sheep would be reaching the market centers at this time. More than half of Kansas City's receipts during the week came from that source. Offerings consisted chiefly of shorn wethers, which sold at Kansas City largely at \$6 to \$6.75. Warm weather invariably reduces the demand for mutton, and the light supplies of sheep now reaching market centers are proving sufficient to meet trade requirements.

Closing prices last week were steady to a quarter lower than a week earlier, with woolled and shorn stock selling practically on a parity and half-fat or coarse native lambs bringing the same prices in or out of fleece. A differential of about 75¢ per 100 lbs., however, still exists between dry-fed woolled and shorn lambs of corresponding weights and quality. Shorn lambs sold at Chicago last week largely at \$9 to \$10, with a top of \$10.55, while dry-fed woolled lambs of lighter average dressed carcass weight sold mostly at \$10.50 to \$11.25, with an extreme top of \$11.40.

Opening, May 9.—With moderate receipts, beef steers and butcher she stock opened steady to a quarter higher. Bulls were strong to unevenly higher and veal calves 25¢ to 50¢ lower. Stockers and feeders were 15¢ to 25¢ higher at Chicago but steady elsewhere. Chicago reported top yearlings \$9.30, top heavy steers \$9.25, bulk \$7.75 to \$8.50. East St. Louis reported yearlings at \$9.50 and heavy steers at \$8.85. Top at Kansas City was \$8.75 and at Omaha \$8.65.

Under moderately light receipts hogs opened generally 10¢ to 20¢ higher, with South St. Paul 25¢ to 35¢ higher. Top prices were the highest reached in nearly three weeks—\$9 at Chicago and East St. Louis, \$8.55 at Kansas City, and \$8.50 at Omaha and South St. Paul.

Sheep receipts were moderate. Aged and spring lambs opened generally strong to a quarter higher with Chicago 25¢ to 50¢ up. Top woolled lambs brought \$11.85 at Chicago, the highest since Jan. 13. Best spring lambs brought \$12.50. Kansas City reported best woolled lambs at \$10.85 and springers \$11.50. Omaha reached \$11 on woolled lambs with top springers at \$12.

THIN COWS GO TO PASTURES.

(Concluded from front page.)

prices naturally attracted attention and invited competition, a result which apparently was welcomed by the packers and killers, as in most instances they seemed to prefer not to buy thin cows at any price.

Farmers Turn to Canner Cows.

In view of the prolonged and steady decline in cattle prices which continued almost uninterruptedly throughout the winter of 1920 and spring of 1921, and also because of uncertainties as to the immediate future of the live stock industry, many farmers and stockmen turned to the canner cow as a possible chance to make a limited profit and possibly recoup some of the losses sustained on recent feeding operations.

In most sections of the country the open winter resulted in an abundance of grass at a much earlier date than usual. The canner cow was the cheapest thing on the market, and even if she should not prove a profitable investment, stockmen figured that at the low prices prevailing she could, under no circumstances, lose a great deal of money for her purchaser. Consequently farmers appeared on practically all the leading live stock markets and bought canner cows to take back to the country for grazing.

While, as a rule, the demand centered on cows with fair mouths, in many instances animals were taken which under normal conditions would not have been considered suitable. Many of these cows, of course, were too old or too thin and were rejected, but country buyers at practically all markets seemed to be less discriminating than usual in such matters.

Although this countryward movement of canner cows has been noted at most of the leading markets, it naturally developed earlier and was carried to a greater extent at the National Stock Yards and at Kansas City than at some of the more northern markets. By Apr. 11 the local representative of the U. S. Bureau of Markets at the National Stock Yards reported that several carloads of canner cows had gone to the country for grazing at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 lbs.

Whether or not this movement will result in any material increase in the country's supply of beef, or will prove a profitable venture for those engaged in it, remains to be seen. In any event, the canner cow has been vouchsafed an additional three to six months of life and another season on grass over and above her normally allotted time.

APRIL MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	12,603	14,885	31,086	27,957	9,983	9,368
Cows.....do.....	5,362	6,324	5,113	2,197	3,708	3,759
Bulls.....do.....	420	486	1,147	949	454	675
Veal.....do.....	4,682	5,141	53,868	51,272	7,364	6,759
Hogs.....do.....	1,006	1,006	5,145	996		100
Lambs.....do.....	71,716	49,607	131,444	84,571	42,935	24,936
Mutton.....do.....	2,241	749	24,668	19,273	7,317	5,253
Goats.....do.....		215	5	5	60	112
Pork cuts.....lbs..	1,247,149	264,760	2,646,979	185,309	2,057,089	1,004,409
Beef cuts.....do.....	107,206	168,032	924,779	244,454		
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	6,332	7,506	48,793	51,869	9,968	10,479
Calves.....do.....	21,863	17,071	89,349	78,720	7,355	7,026
Hogs.....do.....	49,251	61,464	220,092	15,325	89,016	70,547
Sheep.....do.....	29,268	6,664	206,448	10,224	27,630	15,795
Goats.....do.....		15		1		
City inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	37	21	218	117	966	999
Calves.....do.....	5,280	6,605	17,858	12,569	3,789	3,223
Hogs.....do.....	5,192	4,469	235	843	536	1,478
Sheep.....do.....		1	3,909	2,530	8,517	4,801

Possible Market for Heavy Beef Cattle in Belgium.

There is a possibility of a good market in Belgium for heavy beef cattle, according to the American consul at Brussels. During 1920 a large number of American cattle were purchased through the ministry of ravitaillement, but in view of heavy losses sustained on account of the depreciation of the Belgian franc, the ministry decided to make no further purchases for the account of the Government. Having ascertained, however, that large numbers of beef cattle were available in the United States at comparatively low prices, the ministry is reconsidering its decision. Quotations have been requested for the class of cattle known as "top native," c. i. f. Antwerp.

Stocks of calf and kip skins increased 64,223 during February.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS SHOW TENDENCY TO STEADY DURING WEEK.

Prices Thought to be Close to Low Point—Surplus Mostly of Poor Undergrades.

Declining butter markets at this season of the year sometimes cause prices to drop faster than the actual supplies of butter warrant. Everyone is so intent on keeping cleaned up in order to avoid taking losses on unsold stocks that a slight increase in buying may find the market almost bare of offerings.

It was just such a condition, combined with the fact that a degree of confidence was restored by the lower range of prices, that caused the sharp reaction on the markets on Tuesday of the week ending May 7. Although this recovery in prices was short-lived and the net change in prices for the week showed a decline rather than an advance, it nevertheless indicated the tendency of the market to steady, and supported the view that prices might be close to the point where buyers would consider it safe to purchase butter for storage.

Receipts Unevenly Divided.

The wide spread in prices between Chicago and eastern markets was largely the result of an uneven distribution of receipts. Creameries shipping butter that has not been contracted for prefer to ship to the nearest market at this season even if prices are not so high. About the only way a surplus at Chicago could be shifted to New York, Philadelphia, or Boston was by consignment. Considerable butter was shipped east partly on that basis, and it is likely that this spread in prices will be materially cut down from now on. New York and Boston reported a lot of centralized cars, the number offered at New York being unusually heavy for that market.

The only real surplus of butter which appeared on any of the markets, and which could not be moved at fair prices, was of the very poor undergrades, particularly onion and garlic flavored lots. These offerings were heavy and there was practically no place for them. Selling prices ranged from 15c to 25c on the various markets. Quality generally showed up as poorer. It has been difficult in some of the markets to fill orders on top grades where a technical score is required, because many of the best markets are showing defective quality. Grass butter is becoming common and it is expected that within another week at least some full grass butter will be available. If a surplus appears at this time butter of this quality can be stored, but as yet none has been put away.

Prices were at their low point on Friday and Saturday, and while there was considerable difference of opinion as to the future course of the market, many thought that neither present stocks on the market nor anticipated arrivals were heavy enough at the moment to force a further decline. Some looked for another little buying spurt and perhaps some recovery in prices, although reports from all sections point to a continued increase in production. Some storage butter continues to find an outlet on the Boston market at about 2c under the price of fresh, but the remaining stocks are no longer a market factor. Offerings of Danish butter were reported at prices around 30c c. i. f.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 7.

[Cents per lb.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday.....	39	30½	37½	37	31
Tuesday.....	38	31½	38	38	31½
Wednesday.....	37½	32	38	38	30½
Thursday.....	39½	30½	37	37	30
Friday.....	39	30½	37	36	30
Saturday.....	36	31	37	36	30

Average for week	36.67	30.97	37.42	37.00	30.50
Previous week.....	38.33	35.08	39.83	39.50	31.54
Corresponding week last year..	62.08	60.29	62.25	63.16	53.00

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.	Wisconsin.
Monday.....	18-19 16½-16½	17½-18½	13	14	
Tuesday.....	18-19 15-15½	17½-18½	12½	14½	
Wednesday.....	17-18 14½-15½	17-18½	12	14½	
Thursday.....	17-18 14½-15½	17-18½	11½	14½	
Friday.....	17-18 14½-15½	17-17½	12½	14½	
Saturday.....	17-18 14½-15½	17-17½	12½	14½	

Average for week	17.63	15.29	17.58	12.41	14.50
Previous week.....	27.50	16.73	18.50	13.41	15.71
Corresponding week last year..	29.58	28.43	30.50	23.25	27.87

1 Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter 90 Score at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday.....	30½	Friday.....	30
Tuesday.....	31½	Saturday.....	30
Wednesday.....	36½	Average.....	32.23
Thursday.....	35		

MOVEMENTS AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Week ending May 7.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.			
Receipts.....	11,208,973	10,217,766	7,973,661
Put into cold storage	378,913	325,739	877,669
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	505,029	959,226	777,053
Change during week	-128,519	-663,430	+100,607
Total holdings.....	5,110,945	5,239,455	5,907,622
CHEESE.			
Receipts.....	4,432,700	4,050,160	3,410,364
Put into cold storage	475,439	716,093	445,261
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	649,831	432,829	806,408
Change during week	-128,519	-288,254	-421,147
Total holdings.....	5,273,903	5,453,195	6,548,629
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts.....	2,206,310	1,992,592	2,328,714
Put into cold storage	1,077,003	1,129,823	1,607,495
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	3,575,238	3,360,388	4,703,709
Change during week	-2,445,230	-2,230,565	-3,096,214
Total holdings.....	34,035,224	36,790,504	26,410,123
EGGS.			
Receipts.....	555,172	571,034	516,932
Put into cold storage	369,273	379,364	377,046
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	6,994	10,133	12,731
Change during week	+299,279	+369,231	+364,351
Total holdings.....	2,554,077	2,254,798	1,288,333

Better Storing Demand Causes Firmer Egg Markets.

For the most of the week ending May 7 egg markets were weak, unsettled and in the buyers' favor, but toward the close a more active demand, consisting principally of buying for storage, developed. Chicago felt the change earliest in the week and the market there was advanced ½c. At New York, Boston, and Philadelphia there was a gradual decline which, however, developed into a steadier feeling toward the end of the week.

Cold storage holdings of eggs on May 1 totaled 4,802,000 cases, the into-storage movement during April having amounted to around 3,000,000 cases. This is the largest amount ever held on May 1 in so far

CHEESE PRICES DOWN TO LEVELS PREVAILING IN 1915.

Sales More Active on Wisconsin Primary Markets Following Declines—Surplus Cleaned Up.

While further declines on the cheese markets were not so generally looked for during the week ending May 7 as they had been several weeks previous, they were not entirely unexpected, as dull trading had removed all support from the markets and lower prices were inevitable in order to avoid a glut. The week opened with sales on the Plymouth, Wisconsin, Cheese Exchange a full 1½c under those of the previous Monday, bringing prices to a point lower than they have been since the summer of 1915. Even on this low record basis business was far below expectations for several days. However, toward the middle of the week sales began to pick up and reached a larger volume than has been attained for over a month.

Export Demand Develops.

At the close of the week business was generally more active at Wisconsin primary markets and the surplus of Daisies and Twins was being rapidly cleaned up by a fairly heavy export demand. Wisconsin dealers feel that if the market can hold at about its present level for a time trading will soon become much more active. If prices soon begin to advance, however, they feel that many retail dealers who have waited until the market became settled before lowering prices will be discouraged from doing so.

Comparatively little grass cheese is being received at Wisconsin warehouses, as dairymen have been anxious to give their pastures an opportunity to get a good start, and for this reason have not generally pastured their cows as yet.

Distributing markets did not show the same increased activity that has been mentioned for primary markets. Depending more or less upon primary markets to set the pace there was some hesitancy at accepting the week's prices at Plymouth as representing the low point. Furthermore, buyers have delayed making purchases until lower cost goods reached the markets, so that, as a whole, business continued somewhat dull. A still further consideration was that the cheese being received at distributing markets has not yet become suitable for storing. Even the exportation of some 5,000 to 6,000 boxes at New York failed to give any material strength to the market.

as the records of the U. S. Bureau of Markets show. On May 1, 1920, the holdings totaled 2,135,000 cases. Storage stocks on May 1 for the years 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, and 1916 averaged 2,560,000 cases. Present stocks are on a par with those usually held on June 1.

Practically all the storing which took place previous to this week was by shippers and contractors who were either forced to sell at a loss or put the eggs into storage. This week brought a more general interest in storing. Dealers who will need storage eggs for their customers later in the season apparently felt that the market was low and that quality will gradually deteriorate as the weather becomes warmer. In addition to this feeling, there are those who believe that storage-packed eggs bought now will show a good profit if they are sold during the hot summer months when good eggs are hard to obtain. Trade, however, is selective, and it is far more difficult to move the inferior goods than the best.

Fruits and Vegetables

EARLY SEASON CAUSING LIBERAL MOVEMENT OF PRODUCE.

Apples and New Potatoes Sell Slightly Higher—Strawberry Shipments Unusually Heavy.

Prices of fruits and vegetables were steady to firm during the week ending May 9, the chief features of the week being somewhat higher prices for barreled apples and new potatoes. Total shipments of 10 important lines during April showed a slight increase over March with 32,504 cars compared with 31,219 and with 24,456 cars in February.

Potatoes.—The general recovery in the markets for Florida new potatoes last week has been well maintained and most cities have reported moderate advances. Prices for the old crop were nearly steady, though some sales of New York Round White stock were made in eastern centers below \$1 per 100 lbs., sacked stock closing at a range of 90c to \$1.10. At northern shipping points, prices were nearly steady at 60c to 70c f. o. b. and carlots in Chicago at 80c to 90c. Florida No. 1 Spaulding Rose closed 25c to 50c higher per double head barrel in consuming markets at \$8 to \$9. South Carolina Irish Cobblers in cloth top slat barrels, closed at \$7.25 per bbl. f. o. b. for U. S. Grade No. 1 stock. In middle western cities, Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs have shown a declining trend, prices reaching a level of \$4.25 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. Movement of new potatoes is still chiefly from Florida, though increasing shipments may be expected from Louisiana and South Carolina. Shipments of the late crop continue at a rate of about 2,500 cars per week, piling up a surplus movement exceeding that of several previous seasons. If the present rate of shipment continues for another two weeks the season's total will reach 150,000 cars for the main crop.

Apple Prices Continue to Advance.

Apples.—Good quality barreled apples have been in demand in eastern city markets. A range of \$6 to \$7 per bbl. for New York A 2½ cold-storage Baldwins included most sales of the week. Boston reported a good movement with prices as high as \$8 and best quality apples were well taken in New York up to \$8.50. Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps were nearly steady in Chicago at \$2.75 to \$3.25 for large sizes and \$2 to \$2.50 for small sizes. Movement of both barreled and boxed apples was nearly constant. New York State shipping most of the barreled stock and Washington nearly all of the boxed.

Onions.—Some irregularity has appeared in the markets for new onions, prices advancing moderately in eastern cities to a range of \$1.65 to \$2 per standard crate of Mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Yellow Bermuda stock, commercial pack, while prices declined 10c to 25c per crate in the Middle West, closing \$1.25 to \$1.75. Prices recovered last week's decline of 15c to 20c at shipping points, closing around \$1 for sales on wire orders, carloads f. o. b. shipping point acceptance. During April, Texas shipped 2,116 cars of onions compared with 1,667 cars in April, 1920. Movement decreased moderately the week ending May 7 with 579 cars compared with 664 cars the preceding week. Movement from California has been retarded this season in contrast with the earlier movement from Texas. Thirteen cars were reported from

California the past week compared with 219 a year ago.

Sweet potatoes.—Delaware and Maryland sweet potatoes were steady in eastern markets at \$1.75 to \$2.15 per bu. hamper May 6. New York is now the principal market for New Jersey stock and limited supplies of best quality sold 25c higher at \$2.75 to \$3. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady to firm in middle western cities at \$1.85 to \$2. Georgia Porto Ricans were reported in Cleveland and Pittsburgh at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bu. crate. The heaviest movement in

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites, Sacked, per 100 lbs.

	Carloads received.	This season.		One year ago.
		May 9.	May 2.	
New York...	172	\$0.95-1.00	\$1.00-1.05	\$1.57-5.70
Boston.....	154	1.90-1.00	1.90-1.10	1.67-7.25
Philadelphia	56	1.00-1.05	1.30- .90	2.67-5.00
Baltimore....	14	1.10	1.05-1.10	8.50
Pittsburgh...	52	1.05-1.10	1.00-1.05	7.35
Cleveland....	46	1.10-1.15	1.15	7.65
Cincinnati...	33	1.10-1.15	1.10-1.15	7.25-7.50
Detroit.....	34	85- .90	85- .85	7.35-7.50
Chicago.....	294	3.80- .90	3.80- .85	37.25-7.50
St. Louis....	58	1.10	1.00-1.10	7.00-7.40
Kansas City	139	1.15-1.20	1.20	7.50

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose No. 1 barrels.

New York...	182	\$8.25-8.50	\$8.00	\$18.00-19.00
Boston.....	19	9.00	8.50	.....
Philadelphia	68	7.50-8.25	8.00-8.50	18.00
Baltimore....	28	8.50	8.00	17.00
Pittsburgh...	23	8.25-8.50	8.00-8.50	18.00
Cleveland....	11	9.00-9.25	8.00	16.00
Cincinnati...	15	8.50	7.25	16.00-17.50
Detroit.....	6	8.00-8.25	7.00-7.25	18.50
Chicago.....	33	8.00-8.25	7.75	19.00
St. Louis....	21	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	412.00
Kansas City	29	4.50-4.75	4.40-4.50	410.00

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, standard crates.

New York...	122	\$1.65-1.75	\$1.60-1.65	\$2.75
Boston.....	58	1.90-2.00	2.00	3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	35	1.70-1.90	1.50-1.70	3.00
Baltimore....	7	1.85-1.90	1.75	3.25
Pittsburgh...	33	1.75-1.85	1.40-1.50	2.50-2.75
Cleveland....	29	1.50-1.75	1.75-1.85	2.65-2.75
Cincinnati...	16	1.40-1.50	1.50-1.65	2.75-2.90
Detroit.....	17	1.65-1.75	1.75-1.80	3.00-3.25
Chicago.....	48	1.40-1.50	1.50	2.50-2.75
St. Louis....	81	1.35-1.40	1.37-1.50	2.50-2.75
Kansas City	22	1.25-1.50	1.50-1.65	2.25-2.50

SWEET POTATOES, Maryland and Delaware, Yellow

New York...	15	\$2.25-2.50	\$2.00-2.25	\$4.00
Boston.....	5	1.75-1.85	1.75-2.00	.....
Philadelphia	7	85-1.00	1.60	3.00
Baltimore....	0	2.00	1.65-1.75	3.00-3.25
Pittsburgh...	9	2.00-2.15	2.00	3.00
Cleveland....	5	1.50-2.00	2.00-2.15	2.50-2.75
Cincinnati...	5	1.50-2.00	1.85-2.00	2.75-3.00
Detroit.....	3	2.15-2.25	2.75	3.25-3.50
Chicago.....	12	2.00-2.10	1.75-2.00	3.00-3.15
St. Louis....	5	1.85-2.00	1.85	3.00-3.25
Kansas City	6	1.80-2.00	1.90-2.00	2.25-2.50

STRAWBERRIES, Southern Klondikes, 24-qt. crates.

New York...	87	\$0.25-0.30	\$0.25-0.30	\$0.25-0.30
Boston.....	45	6.25- .30	6.25- .30	6.25- .40
Philadelphia	36	6.25- .30	6.25- .30	6.25- .40
Baltimore....	14	6.20- .25	6.25- .28	6.27- .33
Pittsburgh...	35	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	8.00-9.00
Cleveland....	20	6.50-7.00	5.00-6.00	.....
Cincinnati...	67	6.00	4.75-5.00	8.25-8.50
Detroit.....	29	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	9.00
Chicago.....	119	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	7.00
St. Louis....	32	5.00-5.50	3.50-4.00	6.00-6.50
Kansas City	27	5.00-6.00	4.00-4.50	7.00-7.50

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½-ins., barrels.

New York...	60	\$8.00-8.50	\$6.50-7.00	\$10.00
Boston.....	10	7.75-8.00	7.00-7.25	8.00-9.00
Philadelphia	18	6.00-7.00	6.00-6.50	12.00
Baltimore....	15	6.75-7.00	6.00-6.75	.....
Pittsburgh...	43	6.75-7.00	6.25-6.50	11.50-12.00
Cincinnati...	27	7.50-7.75	7.75	10.50
Chicago.....	15	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.50	8.00-8.50
St. Louis....	9	6.00-6.25	5.75-6.00	7.00
Kansas City	0	5.75-6.00	5.75-6.00	7.50-8.00

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps medium to large sizes, boxes.

New York...	89	\$3.25-5.00	\$3.00-5.00	\$4.50-5.00
Philadelphia	32	2.60-3.75	1.85-3.50	5.50
Pittsburgh...	26	2.75-3.75	1.75-2.50	4.50-4.75
Chicago.....	67	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.75	3.75-4.25
Kansas City	9	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.50-3.75

(Table concluded in next column.)

April was from New Jersey, Delaware, and Tennessee.

Strawberries.—Tennessee Klondike strawberries were slightly weaker in the New York wholesale market at 25 to 30c, quart basis, and Arkansas and Virginia stock at 28 to 30c. Klondikes have been selling around \$4.75 per 24-qt. crate carloads f. o. b. at Tennessee stations and at \$4 to \$4.50 f. o. b. cash track at Arkansas points, while Aromas brought \$6. Arkansas Klondikes sold at \$5 to \$6 per crate in middle western markets. Tennessee and Arkansas were the heaviest shippers. Total shipments of 904 cars showed a slight reduction from the 921 cars moved the preceding week. Movement of strawberries has been heavier this season than during a similar period in the preceding five years. The number of cars shipped to May 7 was about twice that of the three preceding seasons and moderately heavier than the early movement of 1916.

Imperial Valley Cantaloupe Crop Reduced by High Winds.

The Imperial Valley cantaloupe crop in southern California was damaged by high winds during the last part of April, and according to recent reports to field men of the U. S. Bureau of Markets, the total yield will be reduced 20% to 35%. While the wind damage seems to have been general throughout the valley, some districts suffered more than others. In the southern part of the valley the yield from the first setting, and in many patches from the second setting, will be very light, notwithstanding previous prospects for the heaviest first and second setting yields that have ever been produced.

Apparently the first shipments will be made about May 15. It is probable, however, that the carlot movement will not begin until a week later.

Imperial Valley tomatoes have been appearing in the Los Angeles market for the past week or 10 days, the shipments having been made by express. The carlot movement will begin about May 14. The present market for tomatoes is stagnant, because of the heavy arrivals of Mexican stock and the general lack of uniformity in the Imperial Valley stock. However, with the carlot movement from the Imperial Valley in prospect, tomato dealers have stopped shipping Mexican stock.

Bermuda onions from the Imperial Valley have begun to move in car lots, but the demand is very slow, and shippers are inclined to hold off as long as possible. Coachella Valley onions began to move soon after the opening of the Imperial Valley shipping season.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season.		One year ago.
	May 9.	May 2.	
Potatoes (100lbs.), Minneapolis.			
Minneapolis.	\$0.60-0.75	\$0.70	\$7.10-7.30
Waukegan, Wis.	.65- .70	.60- .65	.....
Arrostook Co., Me.	2.40- .45	2.40- .45	6.53-6.58
Onions (crates).			
Laredo, Tex.	.80- .85	.80- .85	1.50-1.90
Strawberries (24-qt. crates).			
Judsonia, Ark.	4.00-4.50	4.00	5.00-7.00
Humboldt, Tenn.	4.50	.....	.....

1 Maine Green Mountains. 2 Tennessee Nancy Halls
3 Bulk per 100 lbs. 4 Quart basis.
5 Carlot sales. 6 Middlewestern Ben Davis.
7 Texas sacked per 100 lbs. 8 Small to medium sizes.

HEAVY IMPORTATIONS OF PEANUTS ARRIVE FROM ORIENT.

Strong Demand for Large Peanuts in Shell Reported—Southeastern Spanish Weak.

The most significant news feature in recent peanut market developments is the unexpectedly large amount of imports which came into the country from the Orient during the week ending May 3. It will be recalled that nearly 120,000,000 lbs. of peanuts were shipped into America during the calendar year 1920, but the greater part of these were received early in the year, and the receipts during the first few months of 1920 had been light. During the week ending May 3, however, over 5,000,000 lbs. of shelled peanuts came into the port of Seattle alone, or more than had been received at that point altogether during the six months preceding.

The speculative influence of pending tariff legislation is considered partly responsible for these recent heavy receipts. Makers of salted peanuts and manufacturers of candy maintain that an insufficient amount of extra large sized peanuts were produced in the United States during 1920 to satisfy their growing needs, and the heavy call for Orientals has been for the large sizes, 28 to 32 to the ounce. The demand for domestic extra large is indicated by the fact that this grade is selling f. o. b. Virginia points at 12¢ to 12½¢ per lb., while the No. 1 size can be bought for 4½¢ to 4¾¢ per lb. Spot sales of 28/30 to the ounce size Orientals were made early in May at \$6.25 to \$6.50 per 100 lbs., f. o. b. Pacific coast.

Cleaned Goods Advancing.

Cleaners in the Virginia-North Carolina section are said to be buying farmers' goods slightly more freely than they were a few weeks ago, but as supplies of the better grade of farmers' goods in the hands of the growers are much lighter than they were a year ago, purchasing is necessarily restricted in volume. Farmers' grade Runners and Bunch range 4¢ to 5¢ per lb., with the larger size Jumbo variety bringing 6¢ to 6½¢. The market in Virginia for cleaned goods is firm, and some cleaning plants again advanced their open quotations on Jumbos ¼¢ per lb. a week ago. The demand for Jumbos in the shell seems to be especially strong. The wide range in prices between Jumbos, which are listed at mostly 10½¢ to 10¾¢, the best 11¢, and Fancys, which can be bought at 6½¢ to 6¾¢ per lb., is one of the surprising features of the peanut industry. The Fancy peanut is of as good quality as the Jumbo, and in fact weighs slightly more, but the trade continues to show a marked preference for the larger-sized nut. It is expected that this preference of the trade will be reflected in a largely increased acreage planted to the larger varieties in Virginia this year.

In the Southeast, the market for shelled stock is quiet, but shipments continue at steady or increasing volume. The market for No. 1 Spanish on May 2 was generally 4½¢ per lb., although some quotations and sales were reported at 4¼¢ and 4½¢. Considerable activity in the southeastern oil market is indicated by the much heavier shipments which were made during the past week or two and by the fact that shippers are evidently finding new markets, judging from the increased number of destinations reported by railroad station agents. As high as \$30 per ton is reported being paid for Runners for crushing purposes. The price of farmers' grade Spanish has shown little

change during recent weeks from a nominal \$45 to \$50 per ton basis delivered at the mill.

Practically no farmers' goods are being bought in Texas as the supply is practically exhausted except for planting needs. The outside demand is very light. Prices quoted by Texas shellers are comparatively so high that eastern and middle western dealers are not buying, as they can secure southeastern Spanish more cheaply. The few shipments that are now going out are largely in small lots to towns in Texas or near-by States. The southwestern peanut oil market continues to show advancement and offers of 7¢ per lb. f. o. b. have recently been received.

Bureau to Open Temporary Field Stations.

Three temporary field stations will be opened by the U. S. Bureau of Markets during the last half of May, according to present plans. A station will be opened about May 16 at Ocala, Fla., for the watermelon season. Another station will be opened at Monett, Mo., on or about May 20 to assist in the marketing of strawberries from that region. The third station will be opened at Brawley, Calif., about May 25 to assist in the shipping of cantaloupes. A field station has already been opened at Charleston, S. C., for the white-potato season.

Producers, shippers, buyers, and others interested can secure from these stations daily market reports which will give prices and conditions at shipping points and in the larger distributing and consuming markets, as well as information concerning carlot receipts and shipments.

All information will be furnished free upon application to the U. S. Bureau of Markets at the above-named points. Information sent to persons by telephone and telegraph, however, must necessarily be sent "charges collect." Information sent by mail is sent postage free.

Field Station to Remain Open.

The field station of the Bureau of Markets at Waupaca, Wis., which was opened for the potato shipping season, will probably remain in operation until May 28.

The field station on potatoes which has been in operation at Hastings, Fla., closed on May 4.

The six New England States produced celery valued at \$673,336 in 1919, according to the agricultural census of 1920. The number of acres devoted to celery production totaled 1,206.

ARKANSAS STRAWBERRIES ACTIVE AT FAIRLY HIGH PRICES.

Price Range of from \$5 to \$6 per Crate Reported on May 2—Frosts Cause Some Damage.

Indications in early May are that the three freezes of March and April did less damage to the strawberry crop in White County, Ark., than the original estimate of 40%. The season's movement from that district to May 3, inclusive, was 267 cars, and growers considered that about half of the crop had been picked.

Ripening had been slower than normal on account of continued cool weather. Shipments to that time were mostly Klondikes, and it was estimated that not more than a third of this variety remained to be picked. The acreage of Excelsiors, the earliest of the three varieties raised in the district, was small, and the yield was not enough to make shipments in straight cars. Lots of 5 to 200 crates were shipped in cars with Klondikes.

Aromas Bring \$5 Per Crate.

Picking of Aromas, the latest variety and the second in importance in the district, began in the last week of April, and the first straight car was shipped on May 3, bringing \$5 per crate compared with \$4.25, the market price for Klondikes shipped in express cars at that time. McKae is the shipping point for the largest acreage of Aromas, and their heaviest movement was expected in the week May 9 to 14, with May 9 as "Big Monday" for the district as a whole.

During the first two weeks of shipping the Klondikes were of better quality than they have been for several years, but in the second week the condition was reported as only fair to generally good, with much of the stock watersoaked as the result of heavy rains. Exceptionally cool weather, following the rains, dwarfed many of the berries. May 2 was a big day for the district, when 45 cars were loaded and nearly every car sold for cash at a price range of \$5 to \$6 per crate, netting the growers approximately \$110,000. But on account of heavy rains sales were too few to establish the market during the rest of the week. The Red River rose 20 ft. and flooded fields along its banks in the vicinity of Judsonia, which will mean a loss of about 20 cars to growers at that point.

Local information from the Springdale district of northwestern Arkansas indicates that the short crop there is practically ruined, and unofficial reports from the Monett, Mo., district state that blooms were all killed by the freeze of May 2.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week of May 1-7		April		March		February		Season to May 7	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Apples:										
Boxed.....	265	228	1,128	1,314	1,835	2,409	2,093	2,641	34,398	44,325
Barreled.....	237	260	1,457	915	3,281	1,965	3,622	1,772	67,331	40,865
Cabbage, new.....	730	816	3,950	3,915	2,241	3,146	1,065	1,996	8,854	10,660
Celery, Florida.....	77	143	851	683	1,494	981	1,126	833	3,939	2,815
Lettuce.....	272	376	1,855	1,063	2,151	1,352	1,957	1,622	11,277	7,919
Onions, new.....	592	1,198	2,120	1,733	201	17			2,914	2,948
Potatoes:										
Sweet.....	166	177	845	815	1,353	1,150	959	17,102	15,125	
White, old.....	2,410	1,110	11,461	7,644	14,226	11,717	10,765	8,123	178,805	158,170
White, new.....	485	259	1,881	84	113	1			12,477	1,344
Spinach.....	72	22	1,463	756	1,229	410	562	363	4,236	2,399
Strawberries.....	504	437	2,079	887	659	41			3,628	1,368
Tomatoes.....	584	127	1,648	468	938	1,339	273	470	3,478	2,719
Vegetables, mixed.....	220	364	1,790	729	1,498	1,094	1,483	232	6,203	4,662
Total.....	7,114	5,517	32,594	21,006	31,219	25,595	24,455	19,051	341,955	293,845

¹ Not included in totals.

Grain

RECENT UPWARD TREND TO WHEAT PRICES COMES TO HALT.

Week's Trading Witnesses Declines from High Point Reached on May 6—Export Sales Continue.

In the grain markets the advance of the previous week was continued until May 6, when the following high points for the movement were touched: Chicago May wheat \$1.50 and July \$1.18½; May corn 61¢ and July 64¢. Prices then receded, breaking sharply the following day and again on Monday, May 9.

The advance that culminated on May 6 really started on Apr. 14, but there was an intervening period of hesitancy. When the market turned on Apr. 14 it was after a prolonged period of almost continuous declines. At the low point of that date Chicago May wheat touched \$1.19½, a decline of 4½¢ from the price on Mar. 5. July wheat touched \$1.13½. May corn reached 54½¢, a decline of 17½¢, from Mar. 5.

At the high point on May 6, Chicago May wheat showed a gain of 30½¢ over the low point on Apr. 14; July wheat 13½¢, May corn 6½¢, and July corn 5½¢.

Closing Prices Compared.

At the close of the market on May 9, prices compared with the week before recorded the following gains: Chicago May wheat 4¢, July wheat 4¢, May corn 3¢, and July corn 4¢; Minneapolis July wheat 3½¢ and Kansas City July wheat 4½¢. Taking the close on May 7, as there was no session on the 9th, Winnipeg July wheat showed a gain of 2¢.

Closing prices May 9 were: Chicago May wheat \$1.38½, July wheat \$1.13½, May corn 59½¢, and July 62½¢; Minneapolis July wheat \$1.19½; Kansas City \$1.06½; and Winnipeg on the 7th, \$1.45.

Cash wheat in the Chicago market lost several cents during the week compared with the futures. No. 2 Red Winter lost 2¢ to 4¢ of its premium and No. 2 Hard lost 5½¢ to 6¢ of its premium. On May 9, No. 2 Red in the Chicago market was quoted 6¢ to 8¢ over May, and May was 2½¢ over July, making the premium 31½¢ to 33½¢ over July. No. 2 Hard was 2¢ to 3½¢ higher than Red.

The United States visible supply statement, issued May 9, recorded a decrease of 1,025,000 bus. of wheat at terminal points last week, bringing the total down to 12,423,000 bus. compared with 40,850,000 a year ago. Corn decreased 3,918,000 bus. to a total of 19,100,000 compared with 4,530,000 a year ago.

Early in April the visible supply of corn reached the high point for the year, with a total of 33,000,000 bus. The total of 19,100,000, therefore, shows that in approximately four weeks the terminal markets shipped and used locally 13,900,000 bus. of corn in excess of their receipts.

The small stocks of wheat at Chicago were a menace to the shorts in the May future, as there was almost no wheat in local elevators that could be delivered on contracts. It was reported that seaboard exporters were long of May in Chicago and wanted the cash wheat. The sharp advance in May, which culminated at \$1.50 on May 6, in part caused by the shorts in their efforts to buy back what they had sold. The advance was helped along by traders who bought in the expectation that after the recent big de-

cline there would be a reaction. Also there were reports of crop deterioration in Kansas and Oklahoma, which were a contributing influence to the advance. Until Friday there was an active demand from exporters for cash wheat. This demand eased up at the extreme high point of the advance, but on May 9 Kansas City reported that the milling demand was good and also that exporters were buying again. There were reports late in the week that Omaha and Minneapolis were shipping wheat to Chicago. On May 9 a dull demand for both wheat and flour was reported at Minneapolis, but No. 1 Dark Northern wheat was quoted at 15¢ to 40¢ and No. 2 Dark Northern 10¢ to 30¢ over Minneapolis May.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

(In thousands of bushels, i. e., 600 omitted.)

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending May 7:					
Atlantic ports¹	823	1,587	.....	325	105
Gulf ports²	3,781	116	.....	72	34
Pacific ports³	230	.....	.....	23	.....
Total	4,834	1,703	.....	420	139
Previous week	8,375	1,914	20	101	434
Total July 1, 1920, to May 7, 1921.	233,514	33,397	2,635	13,944	32,312

¹ Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.

² New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.

³ Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Wheat Crop in New Zealand Now Placed at About 6,250,000 Bushels.

The outlook for this year's wheat harvest in New Zealand has improved considerably in the past few months, and it is now estimated that the yield will about meet the demands of the country, or reach a total of about 6,250,000 bus., according to the American consul at Auckland.

The Minister of Agriculture for New Zealand has announced that the Government will guarantee minimum prices equivalent to \$1.10 for Tuscan, \$1.15 for Hunters, and \$1.25 for Pearl, for the 1921-22 season with the same monthly increments as were paid this year. These prices are much below those requested by the farmers who had asked a guarantee of \$1.76 per bu. for Tuscan, \$1.82 for Hunters, and \$1.88 for Pearl.

Manchurian Wheat Exports for 1920.

Exports of Manchurian wheat from the port of Dairen, Manchuria, during the year 1920 amounted to 14,634,549 bus., compared with 1,641,380 bus. during 1919 and 971,338 bus. during 1918. The total exports of Manchurian wheat from Dairen during 1920 with the countries of destination were as follows:

Destination.	Quantity.	Destination.	Quantity.
	Bushels.		Bushels.
Singapore	158,860	Belgium	188,409
Straits Settlements	7,239,629	Italy	721,978
Port Said	2,235,473	Chosen (Korea)	31,123
Great Britain	427,855	Japan	3,591,029
Denmark	1,867	United States	81,453
Netherlands	.....	Total	14,634,549

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week ending Friday, May 6.

(Cents per bushel.)

WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
Hard winter.....No. 1	.....	152½	153	153½	160	.....
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern	No. 1	151	157	162	162	163
Spring.....No. 2	151	148	160	156	158	152
No. 3	131	134	147	144	140	148
No. 4	120	127	131	133	129	132
North'n Spring.....No. 2	.....	136	.....	149	.....	161
No. 3	157	150	.....	.....	140	133
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard	No. 1	140	.....	142½	146½	154
Winter.....No. 2	140	145	145	146	150	156
No. 3	139	149½	145	140	147	155
No. 4	138	139	145	.....	143½	.....
Hard Winter.....No. 1	132½	129	141½	143	146	151½
No. 2	132½	136½	140	141	144½	151
No. 3	132½	134	139	140½	141	130
No. 4	135	133½	138	137½	143	149½
Red Winter.....No. 1	136	146	148	132	157	.....
No. 2	.....	141½	.....	.....	157	163
St. Louis.						
Red Winter.....No. 1	148	153	160	159	162	162
No. 2	147	152	158	157	161	161½
No. 3	.....	148	.....	155	158	159

CORN.

Chicago.	No. 1	58	60½	61	61	62½
White.....No. 2	57	60	60½	60	61½	62
No. 3	56	58½	58½	59½	59½	60½
No. 4	55	57½	57½	.....	58½	60
Yellow.....No. 1	57	59	60	61	61½	62
No. 2	57	60½	60½	61	61½	62
No. 3	56	59	59	59½	59½	60½
No. 4	55	57½	57½	58	.....	60
Mixed.....No. 1	57½	59	60	60½	61	61½
No. 2	57	59	60	60½	61	61½
No. 3	55½	58½	59½	59½	59½	60
No. 4	55	57½	57½	.....	.....	60
Minneapolis.	No. 3	51½	52½	52½	49	51
Yellow.....No. 4	46½	49	49½	49	49	51
Kansas City.	No. 1	54	56	56	56	57
No. 2	53	55½	55½	55½	55½	57
No. 3	52	53	54½	54½	54½	55
No. 4	52	56	57	58	58	58
Yellow.....No. 3	55	57	57½	57½	57½	58½
Mixed.....No. 2	50½	51½	52½	52½	54½	54½
No. 3	50	51½	51½	51	51½	53
St. Louis.	No. 2	58	60	62	60	61½
No. 3	56½	59	60	60	60	61
Yellow.....No. 1	60	61	61	62	62½	64
No. 2	59½	60	61	62	62	63½
No. 3	56½	59	59½	61	62	62
No. 4	58	58½	59	.....	61	61

OATS.

Chicago.	No. 1	36½	37½	37½	37½	38½
White.....No. 2	36½	37½	37½	37½	37½	38
No. 3	35½	36	36½	36½	36½	38
No. 4	34½	36	35½	34½	36	37
Minneapolis.	No. 3	31½	32½	32½	33½	32½
White.....No. 2	38	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Kansas City.	No. 3	36	37	36	37½	37½
St. Louis.	No. 1	38½	39	39	40	41
White.....No. 2	38	39	39½	39	39½	40½
No. 3	37½	38	39	38½	39	39½
No. 4	37	38	37½	38	39	39

RYE.

Chicago.	No. 2	124	130	130	133	133½
Minneapolis.	No. 2	124	130	130	133	133½
Western.....No. 2	124	130	130	133	133	133½

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

Chicago.	May	131	131½	142½	138	144½	145½
Wheat.....July	197½	109	112	109½	114½	117½	117½
Corn.....May	57	58½	60	58½	56½	60½	60½
July	60	62	63	61½	62½	63	63
Oats.....May	35	35½	35½	34½	33½	37½	37½
July	38	37½	38	37½	38½	39½	39½
Kansas City.	May	122½	125½	133½	128½	136	139½
Wheat.....July	100	102	106	102½	108	111½	111½
Corn.....May	49	49½	51	50	51½	52	52
July	53½	54½	55½	54½	55½	56½	56½
Oats.....May	33	34	34½	34½	35½	36	36
July	35	36½	36½	36	37½	37½	37½

Hay and Feed

LIGHT DEMAND STILL PREVAILING ON ALL HAY MARKETS.

Timothy Gradually Working Lower—Alfalfa and Prairie Prices Practically Unchanged.

No new developments in the hay-market situation have been reported from the various markets for the week ending May 7.

The receipts for the week at the various markets, as indicated by the following table, which compares the receipts in carloads for the weeks ending Apr. 30 and May 7, scarcely have been equal to the light receipts of the previous week with the exception of Cincinnati and Minneapolis, where a comparatively heavy run of hay has resulted in a weakening of the market.

Cities.	May 7.	Apr. 30.	Cities.	May 7.	Apr. 30.
New York...	190	190	Omaha.....	24	42
Baltimore...	24	36	Kansas City...	137	212
Pittsburgh...	116	158	St. Louis.....	115	...
Cincinnati...	238	252	Los Angeles...	79	82
Chicago.....	165	187	San Francisco	76	65
Minneapolis..					
St. Paul....	133	65			

Buyers generally are buying only for their immediate needs, which, because of good pastures and local forage, have been very light.

Local rains during the week interfered with sales in several of the markets using the plug track method of sales and nominal quotations only were available at one or two of the markets, as is indicated in the table of prices.

Timothy Bought Sparingly.

Timothy.—The price of timothy hay has been working gradually lower during the past few weeks and the average price of No. 1 timothy at 15 of the principal markets is now only about \$23.75. Buyers consider the price still too high compared with grain and are therefore buying for their immediate needs only, expecting lower prices and increased offerings when the spring planting is finished. When selling and transportation costs are paid, however, present prices are not attractive to producers and shippers and there is some doubt as to whether shipments will increase materially. Reports indicate that considerable hay is being marketed at near-by points and will not reach terminal markets.

There were but few price changes during the week. Quotations at Cincinnati and Minneapolis were about \$1 lower. Low grades are hard to sell and the spread in price between No. 1 and lower grades is widening.

Alfalfa Prices Remain Steady.

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa prices have not followed timothy prices but have remained on a fairly steady level at an average price of about \$24 for No. 1 alfalfa. Receipts have been light at all of the markets, especially of the higher grades, for which there was a good although limited demand.

Very little new hay is moving except on the Pacific coast. A good demand for alfalfa developed at Los Angeles during the week and prices were advanced \$2 to \$3 per ton. Good pastures in central California caused a dull market at San Francisco, where new first-cutting alfalfa is selling at \$14 per ton.

Prairie.—There is practically no change

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS MAY 7. (In dollars per ton.)

Commodity.	New York. ¹	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh. ¹	Cincinnati. ¹	Buffalo.	Atlanta.	New Orleans. ¹	Memphis. ¹	Chicago. ¹	Minneapolis. ¹	Omaha. ¹	St. Louis. ¹	Kansas City. ¹	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy.....	30.00	24.00	.....	22.50	20.25	21.00	29.00	29.00	26.50	22.00	19.00	.....	20.00	19.50	.....
Standard timothy.....	29.00	23.00	23.00	20.00	19.50	.....	28.00	27.50	25.00	19.50	18.00	.....	24.00	17.50	.....
No. 2 timothy.....	27.50	20.00	22.00	18.00	18.50	20.00	27.00	25.50	23.50	18.00	17.00	.....	20.00	15.50	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	28.50	19.00	20.00	18.00	18.25	20.00	29.00	.....	24.50	19.00	17.00	.....	23.00	16.50	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed.....	27.00	.....	18.50	17.00	16.50	.....	29.00	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	.....	21.00	15.00	.....
No. 1 clover.....	23.00	.....	15.50	16.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	21.00	14.00	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	20.00	30.00	28.50	23.50	22.00	20.00	28.00	22.00	22.00
Standard alfalfa.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	.....	23.00	28.00	26.50	21.00	18.00	17.50	25.00	19.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	.....	26.00	25.50	24.00	17.00	16.00	11.00	22.00	15.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	13.00	20.00	12.00	.....
No. 2 upland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	11.00	18.00	12.50	.....
No. 1 midland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	9.00	12.00	.....	8.50	.....
No. 1 grain hay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring.....	26.00	25.00	26.50	23.50	22.00	21.50	28.00	.....	.....	19.25	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter.....	.....	28.00	27.50	25.50	23.00	.....	23.00	.....	21.50	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....
Hard winter.....	.....	25.00	.....	24.00	22.00	.....	23.00	24.00	.....	.....	.....	15.50	19.50	17.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard).....	25.00	23.75	25.50	22.50	22.00	20.50	30.00	.....	.....	18.25	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter.....	.....	29.00	26.50	28.00	26.50	.....	31.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50	.....	.....
Hard winter.....	.....	26.00	.....	23.00	.....	.....	30.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	19.00	23.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	28.00	23.50	.....	30.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	20.00	.....
Rye middlings.....	.....	22.00	.....	20.00	20.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed.....	36.50	.....	.....	24.00	36.00	20.50	.....	.....	.....	31.00	29.00	32.50	33.00	31.00	.....
Cottonseed (41%).....	.....	38.75	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	33.00	29.00	36.00	.....	.....	34.00	33.00	.....
Cottonseed (39%).....	36.00	36.00	.....	33.50	31.25	.....	26.50	32.00	27.00	32.50	.....	.....	31.00	.....	31.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	30.00	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	28.00	22.50	21.50	.....	.....	21.00	18.50	24.00
Gluten feed.....	34.12	33.71	38.00	30.93	29.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	29.50	.....
Hominy feed.....	30.00	29.00	29.00	26.00	25.00	.....	29.00	.....	.....	23.50	.....	18.00	22.50	.....	.....
Ground barley.....	.....	49.00	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	.....	.....	28.50	.....
Beet pulp.....	32.50	23.50	29.00	25.50	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00

¹ Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.

² Nominal.

³ From Alabama.

either in prices or the market situation for prairie hay. Receipts continue light and the demand limited. Poor quality hay sells slowly at prices in many cases below the cost of marketing.

Straw.—Prices for straw are practically unchanged. Receipts are light and demand fair. Prices are quoted as follows: Wheat straw—Philadelphia \$17, Pittsburgh \$15, Baltimore \$14, Cincinnati \$12, Chicago \$11.50, Omaha \$8, Kansas City \$8.50; oat straw—Baltimore \$15.50, Pittsburgh \$15, Minneapolis \$10, Chicago \$12.50, Omaha \$9; rye straw—New York \$21, Philadelphia \$19, Pittsburgh \$15.50, Chicago \$13.50, Baltimore \$17.

The stocks of hay on farms on May 1 as estimated by the Bureau of Crop Estimates are 19,440,000 tons (18% of the crop), compared with 11,345,000 tons (10.4%) on May 1, 1920. The May 1 production forecast is 107,784,000 tons, compared with an estimated production of 108,233,000 tons in 1920.

Czechoslovakian Live Stock Industry Reported Back to Prewar Basis.

Although official figures are still lacking, it is estimated that the number of cattle, calves, sheep, and goats in Czechoslovakia at present is about the same as in 1910, according to the American consul at Prague.

At the time of the armistice the number of animals was very much below prewar figures and the Government immediately took steps toward restoring the herds by prohibiting the exportation of live stock and by restricting the slaughter of calves. Meatless days were also observed at that time. At present the local market is sufficiently supplied with meat of all kinds.

FEED MARKETS STILL FEATURED BY LIMITED TRADING.

Some Feeds Show Tendency to Sell at Slightly Higher Prices During the Past Week.

Reports from the principal feed markets for the week ending May 7 indicate that transactions in feed have continued very limited and that dealers and consumers are buying only in small lots and for their immediate needs. A few feeds have shown a tendency to advance in price, but buyers generally do not consider that any material advances can be maintained.

Wheat mill feeds.—There has been practically no improvement in the demand for wheat feeds, and the firmness of spot mill feed is attributed more to the light offerings than to an improved demand. Southwestern mills are said to be still underselling the northwestern mills in the eastern and southern markets. The advance in grain prices has been another cause for the stronger tone in the feed market. Considerable improvement in the export demand from Mexico and Cuba is reported at New Orleans. Receipts at Kansas City were scarcely equal to the demand and prices were slightly advanced.

Cottonseed meal.—An increasing export demand caused cottonseed meal prices to advance about \$1 per ton during the week. There has been practically no improvement in the domestic demand and the volume of sales has been extremely light in all markets. Mills favorably located for export business are quoting meal considerably higher than mills in less favorable locations.

Linseed meal.—The market in linseed meal remains dull and inactive. The de-

(Concluded on page 318, column 2.)



SEED MARKETS CONTINUE INACTIVE DURING PAST WEEK.

Stocks of Imported Red Clover Still Accumulating—Golden Millet Prices Lower, Cowpeas Higher.

Seedsmen were marking time during the week ending May 7 in anticipation of the demand for late-crop seeds which is due at this time. According to data obtained by the Bureau of Crop Estimates 63.5% of the spring planting was completed up to May 1 compared with 50.2% on May 1, 1920, and a 10-year average on May 1 of 57.5%. More than one-fourth more of the spring plowing was completed on that date this year than last. Although farmers in many sections are still sowing clover and grass seed, they have already bought practically all of these seeds they will need this season. They should soon be in the market for millet, sorgo, buckwheat, and other crops sown usually during this month and next.

More Clover from France.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Approximately 1,067,000 lbs. of red clover seed from France arrived at New York during the week, further adding to the accumulation of imported seed. Although prices in several markets showed no change from the preceding week, Richmond reported that choice French seed was quotable at \$16 per 100 lbs. As the spring sowing requirements for red clover have been met, the demand now is more or less speculative. New York received 11,000 lbs. of crimson clover and 22,600 lbs. of white clover from Germany. Alfalfa prices were the same as a week ago in all cities except Salt Lake City, where a decline of \$2 took place.

Grasses.—Prices for all kinds of grass seeds were well maintained. The volume of business being done in these seeds at present is small because the spring sowing demand is over. Stocks, as reported, are not excessive, hence dealers are not attempting to induce speculative buying by making price concessions.

Golden Millet Prices Drop.

Millets and sorgos.—Prices for golden millet were reduced in a number of cities 25¢ or more per 100 lbs. because of the belated demand for this seed. Although it is selling for less than one-half the price one and two years ago, not much interest is being manifested and the premium for golden millet over common, Siberian, and broom-corn millet has been decreased materially. Sorgo seed prices have not gained over the nominal quotations of a month ago.

Cowpeas.—The demand for cowpeas continues to be very good in the principal consuming sections, and prices have increased with the inability of dealers to locate large spot stocks of satisfactory seed, especially of the Whippoorwill variety. A similar condition frequently prevails at planting time because dealers are reluctant to buy in large quantities for fear of being compelled to carry over the seed or dispose of it for feed purposes at lower prices.

Most of the commercial Sudan grass seed which is sold and planted throughout the Corn Belt and the Gulf and Atlantic States, is produced in Kansas, western Oklahoma, and northwestern Texas.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, MAY 7.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.
[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Av. for U. S. May 7, 1920.	Av. for U. S. May 7, 1919.
Clovers:															
Red clover.....	19.00	19.00	16.00	20.00	22.50	20.00	19.00	21.50	19.00	18.00	20.00	17.00	20.00	48.25	46.00
Alsike clover.....	20.00	18.50	23.00	21.00	22.50	20.00	20.22	50.23	20.24	20.23	20.21	20.24	50.00	41.50	41.50
White clover.....	55.00	53.00	60.00	56.00	65.00	55.00	50.00	65.00	60.00	70.00	58.00	75.00	65.00	61.15	48.00
Crimson clover.....	8.00	7.00	7.00	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	12.00	10.00	10.00
Sweet clover.....	9.00	8.50	12.00	9.50	11.00	10.00	8.25	9.00	8.50	7.50	10.00	11.50	15.00	31.55	25.00
Lepedeza.....	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	35.00	25.00	25.00
Alfalfa.....	16.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	19.00	21.00	18.00	18.50	17.50	18.00	21.00	38.05	24.50
Grasses:															
Timothy.....	7.25	7.25	7.75	7.25	6.55	8.50	6.50	6.50	7.15	6.50	7.00	6.50	7.50	12.85	12.00
Redtop.....	14.50	14.00	15.50	14.75	15.00	15.00	13.90	16.00	14.00	13.00	15.00	17.00	19.00	18.65	15.75
Kentucky bluegrass.....	30.00	32.00	33.00	32.00	34.00	30.00	33.00	35.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	32.00	30.00	28.90	24.50
Orchard grass.....	17.00	14.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	13.75	16.00	14.00	14.00	15.00	18.00	24.15	25.50	25.50
Italian rye grass.....	6.75	6.00	7.00	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.50	8.50	7.00	8.75	7.00	8.75	12.00	12.00	12.00
Perennial (English) rye grass.....	7.00	6.00	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.50	8.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Meadow fescue.....	18.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	22.50	25.00	25.00	15.00	21.00	35.65	24.50	24.50	24.50
Bromus inermis.....	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
Millets:															
Garden millet.....	3.75	3.25	3.10	3.25	3.30	2.50	2.05	2.50	2.25	1.55	2.75	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Common millet.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.75	2.00	1.75	1.45	2.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Siberian millet.....	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.90	2.15	2.00	1.45	2.00	3.75	5.25	5.25	5.25
Hungarian millet.....	3.75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.75	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	8.00	6.25	6.25	6.25
Japanese millet.....	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	14.00	5.25	5.25	5.25
Broom-corn millet.....	1.90	2.10	2.00	1.40	2.25	2.25	1.90	2.10	2.00	1.40	2.25	3.70	3.85	3.85	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):															
Amber sorgo.....	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.50	1.90	2.20	1.60	1.40	3.25	3.15	4.00	4.00
Orange sorgo.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.90	2.20	1.60	1.40	3.25	3.45	4.00	4.00
Sumac sorgo.....	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.50	1.90	2.20	1.60	1.40	3.25	3.20	4.50	4.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kaffir.....	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.25	2.25	3.45	4.00	4.00	4.00
Milo.....	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.90	1.85	1.35	2.50	2.50	3.45	4.00	4.00	4.00
Feterita.....	2.15	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.15	1.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	3.40	4.25	4.25	4.25
Sudan grass.....	7.25	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.25	9.00	8.25	8.50	9.50	9.50	8.25	12.75	20.00	20.00	20.00
Rape.....	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	13.00	29.65	24.00	24.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch.....	4.75	5.00	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	9.00	10.00	10.25	7.00	9.90	7.75	7.75	7.75
Common vetch.....	4.25	3.50	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	3.75	4.00	4.50	3.75	3.50	5.85	5.25	5.25
Peas:															
Canada field peas.....	6.00	6.25	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	6.00	5.85	6.85	5.75	10.30	8.25	8.25	8.25
Cowpeas.....	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	9.10	8.75	8.75	8.75
Soy beans.....	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	9.10	8.75	8.75	8.75
Seed potatoes:															
Seed grains:	1.50	1.60	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.25	1.50	1.95	3.35	3.25	2.50	2.50
Seed corn.....	65	70	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	90	145	95	95
Seed oats.....	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.00	.95	1.35	1.50	1.80	1.30	2.00	1.80	1.70	2.55	2.50	2.50
Seed barley.....	1.35	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.15	1.80	1.80	1.80
Seed rye.....	1.35	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.15	1.80	1.80	1.80
Seed buckwheat.....	1.35	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	2.15	1.80	1.80	1.80

¹ Northern grown.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 317.)

mand is very limited and prices have suffered a further decline of \$1 to \$1.50 and are now practically on a level with 36¢ cottonseed meal. No export demand is reported.

Alfalfa meal.—Prices on alfalfa meal show but little change from previous quotations. The demand continues very light and trading is dull. Northern and eastern jobbers and brokers are expecting lower prices if emergency freight rates are put in effect.

Hominy and gluten feed.—Hominy feed was slightly firmer because of the firmer tone of the corn market. There was some improvement in the demand in several markets and prices were advanced 50¢ to \$1. Gluten feed was quiet at last week's reduced prices and it is reported that the lower prices failed to stimulate buying. Several manufacturers are now guaranteeing the price on dealers' unsold stocks against a decline in price to July 1. Stocks are not burdensome.

Beet pulp.—The demand for beet pulp continues very dull and the market is lifeless. Stocks are accumulating. Reports from Buffalo state that about 120 cars are stored in that market. Western beet sugar mills which have no facilities for drying their pulp are quoting the wet mash as low as 50¢ to 75¢ per ton and are unable to dispose of their output at that price. Dried pulp is quoted at \$25 per ton f. o. b. mills.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Apr. 30.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	Per ton.
Charlotte, N. C.	\$18.00	\$15.00
Raleigh, N. C.	18.00	18.00
Monroe, N. C.	18.00	14.00
New Bern, N. C.	16.00	16.00
Charleston, S. C.	16.00	16.00
Columbia, S. C.	20.00	18.00
Anderson, S. C.	20.00	16.00
Camden, S. C.	20.00	16.00
Greenville, S. C.	21.00	16.00
Kershaw, S. C.	18.00	18.00
Laurens, S. C.	18.00	15.00
Manning, S. C.	18.00	16.00
St. Matthews, S. C.	20.00	17.50
Westminster, S. C.	20.00	18.00
Albertville, Ala.	16.00	16.00
Enterprise, Ala.	12.00	12.00
Opp, Ala.	20.00	18.00
Tusculum, Ala.	20.00	16.00
Atlanta, Ga.	20.00	18.00
Toccoa, Ga.	19.00	19.00
New Orleans, La.	18.00	15.00
Shreveport, La.	17.00	15.00
Jackson, Miss.	18.00	15.00
Blytheville, Ark.	15.00	15.00
Forrest City, Ark.	13.00-15.00	15.00
Newport, Ark.	15.00	15.00
Little Rock, Ark.	15.00	12.00
Greenville, Miss.	18.00	15.00
Greenwood, Miss.	18.00	15.00
Brownsville, Tenn.	13.00-14.00	15.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	13.00-14.00	15.00
Memphis, Tenn.	18.00	16.00
Dallas, Tex.	18.00	18.00
Ft. Worth, Tex.	18.00	16.00
Houston, Tex.	19.00	19.00
Guthrie, Okla.	14.00	14.00

Cotton

FURTHER ADVANCES REGISTERED BY SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES.

Gain of About One-Half Cent per Pound Made During Week—Spot Sales Again Large.

Prices for both spot cotton and future contracts continued steady during the week ending May 7 with an advance of about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.66¢ per lb. on May 7 compared with 11.17¢ at the close of the previous week and 41.16¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The advance in futures for the week ranged from 17 points, for December contracts at New York, to 52 points, for May contracts at New Orleans. On the New York Cotton Exchange May future contracts advanced 50 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.10¢ per lb. on May 6 compared with 7.79¢ on April 29, and 25.66¢, for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales continued large during the week although they were a little smaller than last week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 86,380 bales compared with 94,169 bales the previous week and 31,850 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that prices for cotton goods during the week remained steady with increasing firmness but the volume of business was small.

Closing Future Prices for May 7 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.				New Orleans.			
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920
May	12.69	40.28	28.12	12.37	39.65	27.60		
July	13.13	38.18	26.77	12.77	38.00	26.27		
October	13.69	35.80	25.02	13.26	35.61	24.16		
December	14.01	34.93	24.53	13.49	34.78	23.77		

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on May 6, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Middling Fair.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Strict Good Middling.	62	4	244	195
Good Middling.	1,816	61	2,022	1,382
Strict Middling.	12,328	186	8,716	3,355
Middling.	42,144	1,268	13,161	4,766
Strict Low Middling.	38,844	3,631	12,083	4,134
Low Middling.	9,446	983	3,977	4,116
Good Middling Yellow.				
Tinged.	3,602	36	2,303	238
Strict Middling Yellow.				
Tinged.	3,009	110	2,067	300
Good Middling Yellow.				
Stained.	32	2	3	5
Total.	111,283	6,283	44,579	18,500

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on May 6, at the port of New York were 129,695 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 40,362 bales; at the port of New Orleans 400,415 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 337,413 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton May 6.

	1921		1920		1919		1918	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Liverpool.	506,000	925,000	336,000	189,000				
Manchester.	78,000	155,000	46,000	16,000				
Continent.	511,000	538,000	332,000	138,000				

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for May 7, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending May 7, in each of the markets as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Avgus- ta.	Sav- ann- h.	Mont- gom- ery.	Mem- phis.	Little Rock.	Dal- las.	Hous- ton.	Gal- ves- ton.	New Or- leans.	Aver- age.
White standards:	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair.	200	250	225	225	225	250	300	200	400	250	253
Strict Good Middling.	150	200	175	200	175	200	250	150	300	225	203
Good Middling.	100	100	125	150	125	150	150	100	200	175	138
Strict Middling.	50	50	75	75	75	75	75	50	50	75	65
Middling.	11.75	11.63	12.25	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.45	12.00	12.10	11.88	11.56
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling.	100	50	50	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50
Strict Middling.	175	150	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	150	145
Middling.	300	250	300	250	150	250	250	250	300	250	235
Strict Low Middling.	450	350	425	350	300	350	400	400	350	425	380
Low Middling.	550	450	475	450	400	450	500	500	400	475	475
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling.	250	225	250	225	100	200	200	250	250	250	220
Strict Middling.	350	325	350	325	200	250	300	350	350	350	315
Middling.	500	500	450	450	250	400	400	450	450	425	423
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling.	325	275	300	275	100	250	300	300	300	325	275
Strict Middling.	425	375	400	375	200	350	375	400	400	425	373
Middling.	525	475	500	500	250	450	500	500	500	500	470
Sales for week, bales.	2,713	2,131	1,941	281	12,150	5,139	29,160	21,829	4,691	6,345	86,380

¹ The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

² These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

³ Total sales in the designated markets.

Comparison of the Prices of Middling and the Difference in Points and Percentages Between Middling and Other Grades of Cotton.

[From the averages of the 10 designated spot markets.]

White standards.	Apr. 30, 1921.		Apr. 30, 1920.	
	Points.	Per cent.	Points.	Per cent.
On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair.	263	23.5	360	8.7
Strict Good Middling.	213	19.1	288	7.0
Good Middling.	153	13.7	223	5.4
Strict Middling.	73	6.5	115	2.8
Middling, basis (cents).	11.17	11.17	41.28	41.28
Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	123	11.0	275	6.7
Low Middling.	253	22.6	729	17.6
Strict Good Ordinary.	360	32.2	1,025	24.8
Good Ordinary.	458	41.0	1,298	31.5

Cotton Movement and Exports From Aug. 1 to May 6. (Information from commercial sources.)

	1920-21		1919-20	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts.	5,358,204	6,371,225		
Port stocks.	1,492,837	1,147,304		
Interior receipts.	6,457,999	6,491,083		
Interior stocks.	1,545,200	1,130,441		
Into sight.	9,340,595	10,847,453		
Northern spinners' takings.	1,540,038	2,491,495		
Southern spinners' takings.	2,308,526	3,127,659		
World's visible supply of American cotton.	4,472,885	4,287,880		

Exports for the week ending May 6 amounted to 93,570 bales, compared with 116,700 bales the previous week and 17,477 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to May 6 amounted to 4,172,392 bales, compared with 5,714,811 bales in 1919-20.

Exports of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to May 6.

To—	1920-21		1919-20	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain.	1,377,019	2,835,525		
France.	477,069	515,145		
Germany.	890,150	381,355		
Italy.	427,083	423,990		
Japan and China.	350,066	732,327		
Other countries.	642,635	828,497		
Total.	4,172,392	5,714,811		

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and an increased demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:		Cents.
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		13
Strict Low Middling to Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.		17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Memphis:		Cents.
Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		16
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.		25

The average premiums quoted on May 7 and for the corresponding day in 1920 in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below. The premiums are based on Middling short staple cotton at 11.88¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. at Memphis on May 7, 1921, and 40.25¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 42¢ per lb. at Memphis on May 8, 1920:

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.	Points.
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	100	625	50	600
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.	200	2,425	250	2,600
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	525	3,550	650	4,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	800	4,200	(1)	4,600
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,000
$1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.	(1)	(1)	(1)	5,800

¹ Nominal.

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted nominally at 35¢ to 40¢ per lb. at Savannah. A year ago the same grade of Sea Island cotton was quoted at \$1.15 per lb. at that port.

Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaris cotton for prompt delivery were 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed Boston or New York.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 32¢ per lb., of No. 3 grade 31¢ per lb., f. o. b. New England mill points.

Foreign Markets

BELGIAN COTTON MILLS STILL ON SHORT TIME OPERATION.

Consumption of Raw Cotton during 1921 Not Expected to be More than 150,000 Bales.

The cotton mills of Belgium, like those in the remainder of Continental Europe and Lancashire, are running on short time, having operated only three days a week since December, 1920. The number of spindles in operation in all the cotton spinning mills of Belgium on Jan. 1, 1920, was 1,538,199. On Jan. 1, 1921, the number of spindles had increased to 1,591,121, of which number 1,327,785 are in East and West Flanders. There are now 94,056 spindles in construction which can be used during 1921.

The actual consumption of raw cotton in Belgium for the cotton year from Aug. 1, 1919, to July 31, 1920, was 234,906 bales, of which 158,977 bales were American, 72,666 bales East Indian, 2,350 bales Egyptian, and 913 bales from all other countries. The consumption from Aug. 1, 1920, to Jan. 31, 1921, amounted to 114,148 bales, of which 62,725 were American cotton, 49,848 East Indian, 689 Egyptian, and 886 from other countries.

On February 1, 70,921 bales of cotton were on hand in the Belgian cotton spinning mills. Of this quantity 29,432 bales were American cotton, 40,826 East Indian, 377 Egyptian, and 286 from other countries. It is estimated that the consumption of raw cotton in Belgium for 1921 will not be more than approximately 150,000 bales unless present conditions undergo material improvement. It is thought that about one-half of this amount will be American cotton.

AUSTRALIA RANKS SIXTH.

(Concluded from front page.)

given; the 1921 figures are the preliminary estimate:

[In thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels
1921	150,000	1913	95,000	1905	56,000	1897	21,000
1920	47,000	1912	74,000	1904	76,000	1906	19,000
1919	78,000	1911	98,000	1903	13,600	1895	28,000
1918	118,000	1910	33,000	1902	40,000	1894	38,000
1917	137,000	1909	64,000	1901	50,000	1893	33,000
1916	143,000	1908	45,000	1900	41,000	1892	27,000
1915	25,000	1907	68,000	1899	43,000	1891	28,000
1914	106,000	1906	70,000	1898	29,000	1890	35,000

Fully 90% of the wheat crop of Australia is grown in three States in the southeastern and southern parts. The estimate for the 1921 crop shows the following divisions: New South Wales, 56,000,000 bus.; Victoria, 43,000,000; South Australia, 36,000,000; Western Australia, 12,000,000; others, 3,000,000; total, 150,000,000 bus.

New Zealand not included.

New Zealand is not included in the crop and export figures of this review. New Zealand grows 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bus. of wheat, and exports an unimportant quantity.

Australia attained its position as sixth among the largest exporters by exporting an average of approximately 50,000,000

bus. in the 5-year period from 1909 to 1913, inclusive.

The following table shows the total exports of wheat and flour by calendar years since 1901:

[In thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels	Year	Bushels
1920	49,130	1915	772	1910	54,200	1905	32,500
1919	110,400	1914	54,600	1909	37,500	1904	38,900
1918	12,830	1913	53,200	1908	20,400	1903	(5)
1917	43,780	1912	40,400	1907	35,300	1902	10,500
1916	55,910	1911	65,300	1906	37,900	1901	24,700

1 Unofficial reports. Official reports since 1913 have been for the fiscal year beginning on July 1.

2 Large imports.

From Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1921, exports amounted to 29,400,000 bus. The average production, exports and other crop features for the 5-year period before the war, 1909-13, are summarized as follows:

Average production.....bushels..	85,000,000
Average exports.....do.....	50,000,000
Average amount retained.....do.....	35,000,000
Average area.....acres.....	6,800,000
Average yield per acre.....bushels..	12.5

Reference has been made to the failure of the harvest of January, 1903, which amounted to only 13,000,000 bus. Throughout that year Australia bought wheat and flour in Oregon and Washington and large quantities of flour in Minneapolis. All of the wheat surplus of Oregon and Washington was sold to Australia, with the result that prices in those States advanced until they were entirely independent of markets east of the Rocky Mountains and of England as well.

Very Small Imports.

Australia imports a few thousand bushels of wheat almost every year, but the imports are seldom large enough to be taken into consideration. In the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1914, the imports were 1,638,000 bus., and the following year, 5,632,000. The reason for these imports at a time when accumulated stocks were very heavy is not clear. Annual requirements of wheat for bread and seed in Australia are approximately 40,000,000 bus.

In view of the decline in wheat prices almost to a prewar level, the acreage sown to wheat in Australia this year will be a matter of interest in the markets of the world, for it will probably be taken as indicating something of Australia's future place in the list of exporting countries.

Argentina Quarantines Against Rinderpest.

Argentina has placed an embargo against shipments of cattle from the United Kingdom on account of rinderpest, according to information received from the agricultural trade commissioner in Buenos Aires. Shipments of live stock direct from the United States are, of course, not affected by this order. (See The Market Reporter for Apr. 16, page 246, regarding the embargo on shipments of live stock in vessels that stop at Brazilian ports.)

Rumanian Grain Exports for February.

The American consul at Bucharest reports that the Rumanian Government gives the following figures for Rumanian grain exports during February in metric tons, i. e., 2,204.6 lbs.: Wheat flour, 1,794 tons; rye, 2,225 tons; oats, 6,048 tons; Indian corn, 56,984 tons; and barley, 18,098 tons.

U. S. LARGE MARKET FOR CHINESE EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS.

Shipments Fairly Regular Throughout Year—864,863 Dozen Fresh Eggs Imported During 1920.

China is the chief source of the United States supply of foreign eggs and egg products. Since the beginning of the current year Chinese eggs have been sold on practically all of the leading markets of the United States. More than 532,000 doz. eggs were imported from China during January, and 203,770 doz. during February. Our importations of dried and frozen eggs from China during the same two months totaled 2,082,384 lbs., of which 1,786,768 lbs. came in during January and 295,616 during February.

The United States imported 846,863 doz. eggs from China during 1920 and nearly 26,000,000 lbs. of dried and frozen eggs. Nearly 4% of our total imports from China during 1920 were dried and frozen eggs. The following table showing the imports of eggs and dried and frozen eggs into the United States by countries during 1920 indicate the preponderance of the Chinese product in our total imports of eggs and egg products for that year:

Countries.	Eggs.	Dried and frozen eggs.
	Dozen.	Pounds.
China.....	846,863	25,646,791
England.....	68	2,378,752
Norway.....		340,000
Canada.....	276,392	311,052
Japan.....	64,755	151,475
Netherlands.....		67,600
Hongkong.....	269,567	53,233
Australia.....	209,718	48,414
Sweden.....		45,000
New Zealand.....		240
British West Indies.....	38	
Argentina.....	21,000	
British India.....	300	
Total.....	1,708,701	29,022,577

The World War opened new markets for oriental eggs, some of which will probably close as soon as European countries are again able to import the usual quantities of eggs from that source. Exports of Chinese eggs to the United States during the war were limited only by the amount of refrigerated space available on steamers. Heretofore importations were principally in the form of frozen eggs and dried eggs, but the improved transportation facilities now offered permit the importation of quantities of shell eggs under refrigeration. As China is in the same latitude as the United States, the laying season corresponds closely with the season here.

Although the heaviest importation of Chinese eggs by the United States take place during the period from August to February, shipments of this product are fairly regular throughout the year.

Greece May Import Cotton.

Greece will consume about 19,740,000 lbs. of ginned cotton during the year ending Aug. 1, reports the American consul at Athens. As the cotton crop of Greece under favorable conditions amounts to approximately 12,464,000 lbs., the amount of foreign cotton required is about 7,276,000 lbs. The quality of cotton produced in Greece is somewhat similar to that of American Middling, but is shorter and whiter. Assuming the length of American Middling to be one inch, that of Greek cotton is about seven-eighths of an inch.